THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

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VOLUME 2.—NUMBER 20. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

Fisk University---Its Early History---The Jubilee Singers---Its Prospects.

Who has not heard of Fisk Unversity? Who has not heard of the Jubilee Singers? Who has not rapturously listened to the entrancing melody and unique harmony "of the songs sung by those wonderful minstrels," and marveled, as the last notes of some stirring strain died in the distance, at the similarity between the confidence in God, displayed by the sweet singer of Israel, in joy and in in sorrow, and the artless reliance reposed in Jehovah by the erstwhile slaves, at a time when ignorance sat enthroned, and their cup of bitterness was filled to overflowing?

If there be any who know not these things and have not felt the sweet influence inspired by the slave songs of the sunny South this sketch, will, doubtless, be interesting to them, and, let it be hoped that it will not be devoid of all that is instructive and entertaining to those who are acquaintad with the facts we are going to narrate.

On the proclamation of emancipation the Northern people felt that among the great and immediate wants of the freed men, were education and religious culture, which, as they were not able to give themselves, had to be supplied them. To this end the American Missionary Association caused a school to be opened in this city on January 9, 1866, in Government buildings, west of the Chattanooga depot, known at that time as the Railroad Hospital. It is a strange, but nevertheless true coincident, that the building that had sheltered the Union Soldiers, became the school house for the people for whose freedom thay had fought.

General C. B. Fisk, was then chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee and adjoining States, and, as he took a great interest in the enterprise, the school was named the Fisk school.

When the school was started, it was necessary to purchase the grounds on which the hospital buildings stood, but as neither the A. M. A. nor the Western Freedmen's Association, which helped the school in its infancy, had the means at hand to make the purchase, Rev. E. P. Smith, then recently Secretary of the Christian Commission, Rev. E. M. Cravath, lately Chaplain of the army and then connected with American Missionary Association, and Mr. John Ogden, who had been in the army and was then connected with the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, came forward and advanced their individual credit and money to the amount of $6 000; and so the land was purchased and the school began operations at the time above stated. After a time the A. M. A. took over their notes and the gentlemen were relieved of their responsibility.

Mr. Ogden was placed in charge of the school and with the aid of a good corps of teachers taught nearly 1,000 pupils annually. In 1869 the Government transferred the buildings to the Association.

The progress of the school was wonderful, and in 1867, when the city of Nashville decided to open free schools for the colored children, it was found that many of the pupils of the Fisk school demanded a higher school and that a boarding hall, and a chapel were urgently needed. In view of these facts, a charter was obtained in August 1877, for Fisk University with the anticipation that it would develop with the growing wants of the people.

In November 1867 the first Normal Class was formed, a boarding department opened and students attended for advanced instruction. "With these new needs came also the hand of God in meeting them," for the Peabody fund generously granted $800 per year to aid indigent students and in 1868 the Freedmen's Bureau granted the University $7,00. With this grant and funds from the Association, the old buildings were repaired, a dormitory and chapel erected and ready for use in 186. But in 1871, another and greater want looked the trustees in the face. The old buildings which had been renovated could not be saved from decay. A new site and new buildings were urgently needed or the University must be seriously hampered if not abandoned. The Association had no resources from which to meet so great a demand.

This was perhaps the knottiest question that had before or has since faced the authorities of the University. But the God of the ex-slaves, had not forgotten them, neither had his hand been shortened. Indeed, seen in the sunlight of twenty-five years, it does not appear as though the God of the earth and all people therein, intended to demonstrate to a perverse people, that the Freemen, despite their previous condition, should rise superior to every emergency and takes an important part in everything attempted for their elevation.

When the Trustees hopes had almost reached zero, Mr. Geo. L. White, a prominent musician, and at that time teacher of music in the institution, conceived the idea of training a company of colored singers and carrying them through the Northern States on a concert tour. The conception was encouraged and after careful training, that unique and ever to be remembered band of minstrels known as

THE JUBILEE SINGERS,

was organized.

But before the intended tour was undertaken, there was a serious question to be settled, viz., the source from which the wherewithal to support the company until it became self supporting was to come. The Trustees could not advance the money, and the Association was not willing to use the funds given for missionary purposes in support of an untried enterprise, that might, after all, be a failure. But Mr. White, who was of course a northerner, did not succumb to the financial thunder storm, but taking the risk upon himself he carefully unfurled the sails of his enterprise and on Oct. 6, 1871, launched it on the seething sea of prejudice. They had not far to go to meet the first angry billow of hatred, for, on reaching the depot, though possessing first class tickets, yet they were shown into a caboose car, or as a member of the singers called it a chicken box. They had to be contented, and rode in it to Cincinnati, which they reached in the evening. On the following day, Saturday, they visited the Exposition, which was attracting large crowds from all over the land. It is to be supposed that the waters of prejudice and disgust at the idea of "niggers" attending what was almost a national gathering, roared in the bosoms of many a one present, but the singers had oil to throw upon those troubled waters that was calculated not only to soothe, but also to attract and hold them captive. On visiting the musical department, Prof. White requested Miss Sheppard, one of his eleven colored singers to play "Annie Lauri," with variations on the piano. The slave born girl took her seat at the instrument, and as her fingers touched the magic keys to that old and much loved Scotch ballad the crowd, which had been gathering as soon as the music room was reached, increased in numbers and on all sides were heard these exclamations: "Only see, she's a Nigger! 'Do you see that? 'Do you hear that?" On being invited to sing, the troupe gave the "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "Away to The Meadows," and other favorites, every note seeming to increase the crowd until it became so great one could scarcely tell where it commenced. Wherever the singers moved the crowd followed with an admiration entirely new to these people, who for many years had no rights a white man was bound to respect."

It is not necessary to follow the singers through their northern tour. Suffice it to say that after the mists had rolled away and the rain of disappointment had ceased the cerulean sky of success with all its exquisite lambent edgings of gold and silver smiled upon them, and at the end of seven months they returned home and laid at the feet of the Goddess of Knowledge a tribute of $30,000 to assist in rearing the new colored educational Pharos. But as this sum was not sufficient, the Singers entered upon a second season which was as profitable as the first. In regard to their musical success, it is only necessary to quote from a letter written by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, of Lafayette avenue Church, Brooklyn, on January 17, 1872, and published in The Tribune on the following day. Referring to the Jubilee Singers, he said:

REV. JOHN MARKS,
Pastor Sixth Baptist Church, New Orleans, La.

"In Mr. Beecher's church they have delighted a vast throng of auditors, and another equally packed audience greeted them last evening. I never saw a cultivated Brooklyn assemblage so moved under the magnetism of music before. The wild melodies of these emancipated slaves touched the fount of tears, and gray haired men wept like little children. In the programme last evening were not only the well known slave songs, 'Go Down Moses,' 'Roll, Jordan, Roll,' and 'Turn Back Pharaoh's Army,' but a fresh collection of the most weird and plaintive hymns sung in the plantation cabins in the dark days of bondage. One young negress, exceeding 'black, yet comely,' sang a wild, yet most delicious melody, 'I'll Hear de Trumpet Sound in de Mornin,' which was the very embodiment of African heart music. Listening to their rich, plaintive voices, one might imagine himself in a veritable Uncle Tom's Cabin of the 'old dispensation.' The harmony of these children of nature, and their musical execution were beyond the reach of art. Their wonderful skill was put to the severest test when they attempted 'Home, Sweet Home' before auditors who had heard those household words from the lips of Jenny Lind and Parepa. Yet these emancipated bond-women—now that they know what the word 'home' signifies—rendered that dear old song with a power and pathos never surpassed. Allow me to bespeak through your journal a universal welcome through the North for these living representatives of the only true, native school of American music. Our people can now listen to the genuine soul music of the slave cabins before the Lord led His children out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage."

With these funds twenty-five acres were purchased—the late site of Fort Gillem, northwest of Nashville. The fort was named in honor of General Gillem of Modoc renown, who died at his farm near Nashville in 1876. The fort was supplied with a good armament but no fighting was done there, and, to use the words of a local writer, "these ramparts were fitly leveled to receive a building won by the patriotic songs of ex-slaves, and designed for the enlightenment and elevation of their race whose bondage once darkened our fair land. No memory of blood or of battle will cling to the spot. It is henceforth consecrated to education and religion, and the fort will be forgotten in the University."

On January 1, 1873 exccavation for the foundation was commenced, and on the 1st October of the same year, the corner stone was laid. The jubilee singers subsequently made two European tours from which they netted $70,000.

And so, it came to pass, that at the beginning of the new era in the history of Afro Americans, those of Nashville, by their own efforts and ability raises a sufficient sum of money to purchase a most desirable piece of land and to build one of the finest and most historical colored school buildings in the world.

[Continued on fifth page.]

THE ST. LOUIS NEWS.

A Picnic Commitee Criticised--The Masons Prospecting for a Ball---Pleasant Paragraphs.

St. Louis, Mo., special to The Freeman.

The weather has been unusually warm and the people are all getting ready for their excursions and picnics. I did not attend the Home Club's Annual Picnic at Arna Cour, but am very creditably informed that it was a delightful affair. The committee of one hundred have not completed their labors. Their report has been made in part in the daily papers. Chairman Dorsey and his committee have got the Industrial School fever. It is something sorely needed for the youths of this section of the country. I regret to say it is among the impossibilities for a young colored man to enter a factory or shop to learn a trade. God speed the committee, and we most sincerely hope they will be as successful in this as they have been in other matters. There is consternation among the families here over the shameful way the children have beed treated on the last boot excursion. You will hear from the committee in the people's behalf. No cream, no cake for the little ones, not even ice water. We like to see our teachers progressive, but not penurious.

LODGES.

Our Masonic Fraternity has been particularly active for the past two months and bids fair to take the lead. There is some talk within their circle of building a $50,000 hall. Committees have been appointed from all subordinate branches of the Fraternity to confer to that end. They, also, are making arrangements for a grand reunion, to take place some time before their next grand session in August. It is under the management of Mr. Philip H. Chatlin of No. 3, as chairman, and Mr. Stephen M. Wilson, of No. 105, as secretary. Will write you more fully in my next.

The West End base ball club are billed to play at Evansville July 4th, and will leave Wednesday night, under the management of Mr. H. H. Jones.

Prof. P. H. Clarke has gone home to Cincinnati to return when the schools open.

Rev. Geo. F. Shaffer is booked for California. We wish him a safe trip and a speedy return.

The Colored Press here have been asleep for the past two weeks. I can not say positively whether it is the sleep of death or not, but one of the number is like the ghost that would not down. I hope some day to see an honest colored paper published here in the interest of the race. I am satisfied it would be a success were it like The Freeman in spirit, fearless of all comers.

The excursion to Redbud, Ill., given by the United Brothers of Friendship, under the uspices of St. Marks Camp No. 1 Knights of Friendship on the 2d of June, evidently proved a financial success. Net profits, $250. J. W. Childs Chairman Joseph Smith, Sec.

Prof. A. B. Moore, Grand Master of the United Brothers of Friendship for the State of Missouri, completed his annual duties in Lodges and Temples in the city of St. Louis, on June the 7th, and left on the 23th for his home in Brunswick, Mo. Mrs. A. B. Moore, his companion, has been quite ill since the Professor has been on his annual tour visiting Lodges and Temples, Royal Houses, Past Master Councils, Juvenile department, and other branches of the order over the State.

The Gaand Order of Knights of Pythias Lodges and Uniform Ranks of this city will, on the 8th of July, give a steamboat excursion up the Mississippi to Hopholland, five miles north of Alton. The Hon. Sirs O. M. Wood, Aaron W. Lloyd, B. F. Rogers, Jas. B. Bondman, A. R. Andrews, Moses McKay are on the committee, and many other prominent members of the Order. W. E. Osborne, Chairman

Prof. Inman E. Page, principal of the Lincoln Institute of Jefferson, Mo., gave this city a call on the 27th of June on business of great importance for the rail road companies, and left for his home on the same day.

Hon. Edward E. Cooper, editor of The Indianapolis Freeman, was in St. Lous on Sunday the 25d, with the base ball club, and left immediately at the conclusion of the game for his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

J. E. Offutt, a prominent K. of P., will league on the 4th for Lexington, Ky., to visit friends.

The National Club entertained Miss A. L. Brcaley at the residence of Mrs. Frank Parker, 1211 Garrison Ave, on the 27th ult.

I notice the annual picnic for the West End Club is billed for July 8th.

The Freeman is on sale at the following places: A. J. Victor's barber shop, 712 N. 11th St.; Glenn B. Melton's restaurant, 707 N. 11th St.; C. A. Pitman's barber shop, 2628 Morgan St.; John W. Page's barber shop, 707 N. 11th St.; Mrs. Thomas's restaurant, 2304 Morgan St; A. Breedlove's barber shop, 606 N. 11th St.; Aaron W. Lloyd, No. 2213 Morgan St., general agent for St. Louis.

The funeral of Mrs. Virginia Robinson took place from All Saints Church today.

THE JUDGE.

PALESTINE, TEX., POINTERS.

A Musical Prodogy and a Phenomenal Preacher.

As the whole world is dependent upon the farmer, we will say something of him—or them—first.

Our first subject will be that of Lewis Barrett, who was emancipated some twenty-four years ago, is the owner of a large and productive farm, well stocked with improved cattle and horses. Mr. Barrett is worth at least $5,000.

Next comes Rev. W. Williamson, who not only excels many of both races as a practical farmer, but is given up by both white and colored to show more twin boys than any other man in the State, having three pairs at three consecutive births. He owns a fine farm of about 300 acres, wotrh about $3,000, besides from 50 to 60 head of milch cows, and several head of work steers and beef cattle. His farm also has a fine orchard of peaches, plums, apples and cherries.

Although Elder Williamson had the misfortune of having to pay for his place the second time, he was equal to the occasion, and stands to day as a monument of industry.

Then comes Ben Anderson, extensively known as "Uncle Ben." This veteran has a fine farm about four miles from this city that is the envy of the public in general. It can be truthfully said that Uncle Ben is worth anywhere about $7,000.

Right adjoining Uncle Ben lives the widow, Mrs. Nancy Mallard, who owns and controls a good farm, and has a fine house which is insured for $1,700. Burrel Foster is a model farmer and also a fair sample of a real estate dealer, he having bought and sold several farms in this vicinity.

Mr. Foster has about $3,000 worth of property besides a pretty fair bank account.

I must now say something of our musical prodogy, V. Toombs Thompson. Mr. Thompson was born in this city Jan. 31, 1866, of slave parents. He attended the public free school from about 6 years old up to about 15, when he left school and engaged at work as a common laborer.

At the age of 16 he began the study of music, being buldozed by many, both old and young. His encouragement in this art was anything but flattering. However, after overcoming many obstacles, he was elected leader of the Palestine Skidmore Brass Band.

His magic and brilliant like touch, and the soft and melodious melody echoing from his E cornet won for him the epithet "Toombs the Silver Tongue." Upon the dissolution of the band the subject of this sketch traveled somewhat extensively, and upon his return home was chosen choiristor and organist of the A. M. E. church at this place, also assisting in conducting the choir of the West Union Baptist church.

He is at present leader of an orchestra and furnishes music for the elite of the city. He also furnishes music for the dancing academy.

A VETERAN.

THE GREENVILLE POINTS.

The Great Colored Newspaper and Representative in Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss., Special.

Madame Selika made her first appearance here Monday night, June 12th, but owing to rainy weather many people did not turn out. After much persuasion she agreed to remain oyer and sing again the following night. We can say that we never listened to a better prima donna sopranno, than Selika. We can only say in the words of Browning, "Her voice changed like a bird's, there grew more of the music, and less of the words."

She left great impressions on the people here and her future visits will be much welcomed.

Mr. Greene A. Stephens, traveling agent for The Freeman, who has been among us for the past month, departed for Yazoo City, June 22. May success go with Mr. Greene, as he has made many friends during his short stay in Greenville. Mr. S. is a hustler; while here he succeeded in securing for The Freeman about 45 subscribers and 10 cuts. Mr. S. not only worked among the colored people, but also canvassed the white population of the town and succeeded in getting six or eight among them, being some of our best citizens. Those who did not subscribe spoke highly of the paper and promises in the future to add their names to the subscription list. With a few more such papers as The Freeman the Negro race can be thoroughly advertised throughout the universe.

Noble Freeman, the morning light is only a little way ahead; it will not be long before the dark clouds of ignorance, vice and poverty among our race shall pass away to give place to the bright light of intelligence, virtue and prosperity. As young men and women of the Afro-American race we should look to such journals as The Freeman with much interest. The question has been asked: "Why is it we have no good Negro journals?" I will answer: "Because the race does not support them." We must remember the old adage "wherever there is union there is strength."

Messrs. I. A. Early, J. F. Mosby, J. W. Strauther, and Natt Johnson, and others attended the picnic at Leland June 24, given by the Masons, and returned much pleased with the visit.

Why don't some of our men open a large merchandise store here?

Why can't we have a colored newspaper here?

YUM-YUM.

THE FREEMAN
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED
COLORED NEWSPAPER
EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPR.

It is a pleasant matter to note that one religious assembly has recently been held in the Southern States that did not trouble itself about the negro. It was made up of whites and blacks and a few Indians. The moderator was a white man, graduated at Yale; and he was succeeded by a man as black as the ace of spades—born a slave and freed by the war. Blacks and whites served together on committees, and conjoined their services elsewhere, without once a question being raised as to the advisability of the races being separated. They even ate the sacrament together without a protest.

The German Baptists do not do things by halves. No one who uses tobacco can be chosen as a delegate. There was not quite so much promptness touching on beer and tea. Sisters ought not to wear riding habits, and no one, under any circumstances, can wear a gold watch. The Waterbury is not a cause of expulsion, but a Waltham is. The right thing is a $13 German silver open face. As for places of amusement, theaters and germans are forbiddden, as also operas and high toned concerts. Paring bees and quiltings, opened with prayer, are permissible. It is a hard line to draw, but when it is drawn these people are conscientiously found on the side of conviction and not of convenience. Their methods may be peculiar, but they are honorable.

Talmage, preaching on the Conemaugh disaster, says: "We must leave it all to God." That is precisely the kind of twaddle that we have heard long enough. It means nonsense or nothing. We have got to leave such matters to the warm hearts of humanity, and the rest of it to the picks of laboring men at a dollar and a half a day. Then there is one more item must be left to the Grand Jurors and common justice. The great Brooklyn Doctor has no right to mix up questions of judgment with natural disasters. However, he assures us this case was not a judgment of God. Will he pick out a few cases that he is convinced are those of divine interference? The matter neither begins nor ends anywhere but with man. The dam should never have been tolerated as a menance to life.

The missionary zeal of the Mormons has led them even to Samoa, and their teachers are now striving for proselytes among the dusky natives. They can hardly hope to re-enforce the Church of Utah with immigrants from the Samoan Islands, for, in spite of their many civil wars, the Samoans are home lovers, and hardly ever leave their evergreen mountains; besides, the sad experience of the pretty Samoan girl who came to California awhile ago with her faithless white husband, who has now deserted her, will be likely to retard her brown sisters from venturing over the sea. The Samoans are nominally Christians, and the vigorous manner in which the native converts have tried to cram their particular orthodox tenets down the throats of their unenlightened brethren has nearly earned for them the title of the Church militant. When they are so happy again as to know who their King is and get a respite from political strife, they are likely once more to turn their attention to things spiritual, in which event the faith of Joseph Smith and its teachers may fare badly at their hands.

A newspaper the other day, referring to Stanley's fights with the natives of Africa, said that Livinstone never used firearms to attain his ends, but that his goodness and unselfishness won the confidence of the tribes and smoothed his pathway. This is not quite accurate. When Livingstone's work was nearly over and he was approaching the spot where he died, he was greatly tried by Matipa, a chief living on an island in Lake Bangweolo, who endeavored to prevent the further advance of the explorer. After vain expostulations with the chief, the great traveller suddenly drew a pistol and fired it in close proximity to that worthy's person. The natives of Bangweolo were then not acquainted with firearms, and the badly frightened chief was glad to let Livingstone go on his way. But Livingtone never shed the blood of a native, which is more than can be said of his carriers after his death, who, though they had followed his fortunes for many years, could not emulate his patience. While they were carrying his body to the sea they stormed several neighboring villages that gave them trouble, killed a number of people, and won an easy victory with their firearms.

The commanding officer of Fort Lewis, Colorado, is entitled to credit for turning to practical account the relation between pay day and desertions. While others have speculated much upon the causes of desertion, he was most struck with the fact that, whatever these causes, a visit of the paymaster to the post was pretty sure to be succeeded at once by a hasty decamping of a part of their garrison with their pay. Accordingly he made preparations for such events, and with such success that he overhauled three deserters on the last pay day but one, and five after the last pay day. He questioned these five deserters, and made reports of their answers to Gen. Merritt, the Department Commander:

"One was disappointed in what he thought the army to be; another didn't like the country; another wanted to see his wife; another could make more money out of the army; another said that he had had a better home in the army than since he was eight years old, but deserted because he was drinking."

The success of this officer in catching deserters is noticeable, whatever may have been the number that fled, inasmuch as there is usually a good deal of search with very little satisfaction. Probably the best means of checking desertion would be to apprehend a fair proportion of those who try it.—N. Y. Sun.

H. J. LEWIS,
Artist, Engraver and Cartoonist for The Freeman.

REV. JOHN MARKS.

Of New Orleans, La., Pastor of the Sixth Baptist Church.

Rev. John Marks was born in Manchester, Virginia, in 1847, and was of slave parentage. During the war he was a coachman, but becoming tired of handling the ribbons and having determined to be of some service to his race, he applied himself to the study of theology at Leland University, La. Under the careful training of Profs. M. Stone and S. J. Axtell he made rapid progress. On finishing his studies he took charge of the Sixth Baptist Church on Felicity street, New Orleans. This church at that time had a membership of about forty-five, and a very poor building to worship in. Through skillful management, with the help of God and many kind friends, Rev. Marks and his congregation have built a church at a cost of $9,000. He has at present a membership of about three hundred and a flourishing Sunday school. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Leland University, the institution from which he graduated; was President of the Widows' Home for six years; also President of the Baptist State Convention six years. He did State mission work for two years and is favorably known all over the State of Louisiana.

W. H. Williams.

New Orleans, La.

Who Owns the Land in America?

American Citizen

Who owns the land in the United States? Why, the citizens do, or should, would be the natural reply. But, unfortunately, it is not altogether so. Some of the best lands in this country are owned by alien landlords. Nearly 22,000,0 0 acres of land are owned by men who owe allegiance to other governments. To be exact, there are 21,241,900 acres of land under the direct control and management of thirty foreign individuals or companies. There are 2,720,283 acres of land in Massachusetts, so that the men living in other countries and owing allegiance to other powers, own land enough to make about ten States like Massachusetts, more than the whole of New England, more land than some governments own to support a king. The largest amount of land owned by any one man or corporation, is owned by a foreign corporation called the Holland Land Company. Talk about alien landholders in Ireland; there is twice as much land owned by aliens in the United States as there is owned by Englishmen in Ireland. Think of it! More than 22 000,000 acres of land owned in this country by men in Europe.

THE LINCOLN HISTORY.

The Closing Chapters in "The Century"—Great Success of the Serial.

Following upon the July chapters of "The Life of Lincoln"—which, as already announced, describe the President's renomination and Mr. Greeley's self-suggested peace trip to Niagara—there will probably be only six more installments of this remarkable history in The Century series. It is said that these concluding chapters deal with the most important and absorbing personal and political topics, to which Messrs. Nicolay and Hay bring a vast fund of special information. Lincoln's sagacity in dealing with men and measures (and occasionally in humor) come out in strong relief in the chapters that give the inside view of the attempt of the radicals to defeat the renomination of the President, of the disagreements resulting in Cabinet changes, of Chase's appointment to the chief-justiceship, and of the executive dealings with the "copperhead" conspirators at the North. No part of the work will attract wider attention than the account of the measures adopted by the religious denominations in support of the Administration, and of the sympathy and wisdom with which the President met the suggestions of the churches. Of the interest of the last three installments it is only necessary to say that they cover the period from the second inaugural to the death of Lincoln and the collapse of the rebellion.

The publishers announce that the back numbers of The Century from November, 1886, containing the installments of the Lincoln History are now all in print and can be supplied to those who wish to complete their sets. Of several of these numbers two hundred and fifty thousand copies have been printed.

Not For Fish.

Detroit Free Press.

Between Greensboro and Salisbury the locomotive broke down and we lay for three hours while repairs were being made. There was a small lake near by, and the Colonel got out his fishing tackle hunted up a frog for bait, and tried his luck. He fished that pond lengthways and sideways and up and down and across for two hours and a half, and he was still at it when a white man came through the woods and stopped and inquired:

"Had any luck?"

"Not a bit."

"Fishing for fish?"

"Of course."

"Just to pass the time?"

"Yes."

"Then it's all right."

"Suppose I wasn't fishing just to pass the time?"

"Then I'd feel it my duty to tell you that this lake was drained off last week and every blessed fish scooped out. This 'ere water came in from the last rain."

So many of the passengers insisted that the Colonel owed them one that the contents of his flask did not go half way round.

Humbling a House Agent.

New York Weekly.

Dilapidated specimen—"Say, wat's the price o' that 'ere brown stone?"

Agent—"Huh! What do you want to know for?"

Dilapidated specimen—"None o'yr airs. I'm walkin' to Saratogy, where I've been promised a all summer job as head waiter."

Agent (humbly)—"The price is only $60,000, sir."

Political Anncuncement!

Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convontion.

A. Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the council from the 13rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

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Paintings and a large variety o
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Furniture.
LARGE VARIETY
Call in and get bargains at 98 East New Y
or on easy P
J. KOESTE
Halcyon Block.

MEETING OF LOVERS.

A Pretty Little Scene at Castle Garden, With Plenty of Kisses.

N. Y. Press.

Picturesque sights are to be seen daily at Castle Garden. On Monday last as the steerage passengers were being landed from the steamship Etruria, a tall, well built young man called at the Garden and told the gatekeeper that he wanted to meet a friend. He was directed to the information bureau, to which he repaired. He appeared nervous and would not sit down. He asked Roundsman Conlin when the passengers would be landed. The roundsman directed him again to the bureau, where Clerk Raven noticed his uneasiness and asked him what was the matter.

The young man said he came here from Ireland three years ago. His father and mother were dead. He was poor. He loved a girl in Ireland named Lillie Walsh. She was 15 years old, he was 20. He wanted to marry her, but she would not consent. Her father was dying of consumption, and she would not leave him. She promised to wait for him. He placed a wedding ring on her finger and sailed away. Two months ago she wrote him that her father was dead and she would sail on the Etruria.

Like all men, Clerk Raven is human and could not withstand the appeal. He went into the rotunda and soon returned with the soon-to-be bride. She looked about 13 years old, tall and queenly, with rosy cheeks and cherry lips. Her eyes were black and sparkled like coals. Her hair was dark and concealed from view by a neat little bonnet which sat coquettishly on her head. Her dress was a neat one of black silk, and set off her form to perfection.

The joy of the young couple at meeting was very touching, and drew tears

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J. KOESTERS & CO.,

Halcyon Block. 98 East New York St.

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Like all men, Clerk Raven is human and could not withstand the appeal. He went into the rotunda and soon returned with the soon-to-be bride. She looked about 18 years old, tall and queenly, with rosy cheeks and cherry lips. Her eyes were black and sparkled like coals. Her hair was dark and concealed from view by a neat little bonnet which sat coquettishly on her head. Her dress was a neat one of black silk, and set off her form to perfection.

The joy of the young couple at meeting was very touching, and drew tears to the eyes of Detective Peter Groden, who is used to such scenes.

Taking her tenderly by the hand the young man, whom she called Tom, led her around to the path to the rear of the police office. Here they embraced half a dozen times and lavished kiss upon kiss upon one another. They did not speak. Their eyes alone told their tale of love and waiting. Placing her arms around his neck she gazed with long and lingering fondness into his eyes, while he kissed and caressed her.

This continued for fully fifteen minutes, the police officers and reporters watching the scene and envying the young man's position until a newsboy entered the gate. He did not recognize the solemnity of the occasion, and with a loud "Break away," he dashed up the garden path and startled them from their dreams of bliss. Gently releasing their embraces, but joining hands, they walked slowly toward the baggage room to check her baggags and make plans for the future.

Princess Alexandra's Night Robes.

London World.

An account recently published gives one a deep respect for the taste of Russian women of means in want of nightgowns, and is calculated to make the American girl envy the Petersburg climate, which makes such things excusable. Princess Alexandra, of Greece, who is soon to marry Prince Paul, of Russia, will have such fine night dresses as will make her sorry she cannot drive out and walk about the streets in one of them. Three of these things are to be given to her by the Czar's wife. They are made and ready to be sent. One is made of silver fox. bordered with gold; another of sable fastened with six large pearls, and the third, which is the best, is made of fur of blue fox, with a girdle of diamonds.

OLD POLITICAL RELICS.

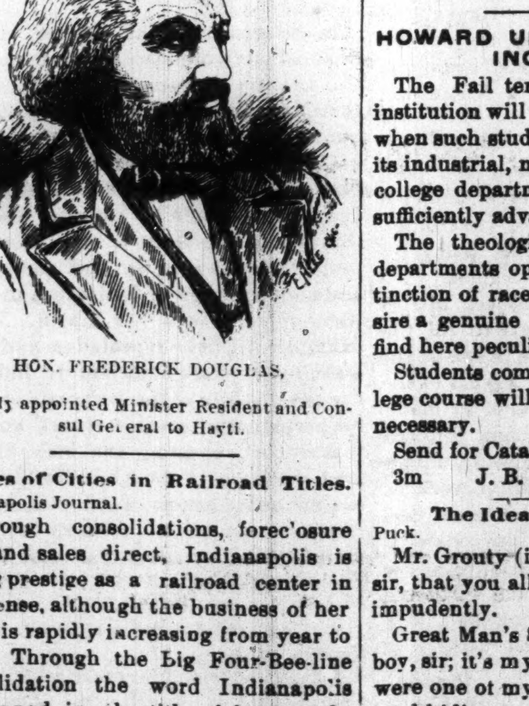
Men Who Led in Congress in President Lincoln's Time.

Washington Press.

It is hard to realize that almost twenty-eight years have elapsed since the Thirty-seventh Congress was called together by President Lincoln in extra session, to take into consideration the condition of the country, and to make adequate preparations for a war which was deemed inevitable. How few members who answered "present" when the roll was called on that memorable Fourth of July are now in public life? William S. Holman, William Vandever, Samuel S. Cox, and William D. Kelley, are the sole survivors in the House. Messrs. Henry L. Dawes, Daniel W. Voorhees, and Justin S. Morrill have been promoted to the Senate. Mr. Sherman is the only Senator of that day now in that body. Mr. Windom, then a member of the House, is the Secretary of the Treasury, and George P. Fisher, his colleague, is the First Auditor of the same Department. There is living in Washington, however, in private life, a gentleman who, in that memorable Congress, exerted potential iinfluence and was recognized as one of is foremost members, although it was his first session. I saw him on Fifteenth street a few moments since. He is now seventy years old, and his once erect form is a little bent from constant bending over his desk. When he straightens up he must be six feet tall, and in his prime weighed probably 170 pounds. What hair he has is white, and so is his long beard, which gives him a rather patriarchal appearance. His upper lip is cleanly shaven, and one has only to look at his finely formed mouth to realize that he is a man of great firmness of character, which is borne out by the searching, bright hazel eyes which never seem at rest. Mr. Samuel Shellabarger is not merely a man of firmness, but he is the possessor of great and versatile abilities. So acute an observer of men as Mr. Blaine thus refers to Mr. Shellabarger, with whom he served in the House. "Mr. Shellabarger was distinguished for the logical and analytical character of his mind. Without the gift of oratory, paying little heed to the graces of speech, Mr. Shellabarger conquered by the intrinsic strength of his argument, which generally amounted to demonstration. His mind possessed many of the qualities which distinguished Mr. Lincoln. In fairness, lucidness, fullness of statement, the two had a striking resemblance." This was a high compliment to Mr. Shellabarger, but those who know him well think it fully merited.

War Vessels to be Painted White.

The vessels of the United Staes navy are hereafter to be painted white. The word was received yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and every one who heard the news was delighted to think that at last the American navy was to have a distinct color of its own. The cause of the order has been the satisfaction arising from painting the Boston and Yorktown white. The new order reads in substance that in future when iron and steel vessels are to be painted the hull above the water line on the outside and all paint work on the inside shall be painted white. The masts, yards, head beams, doublings of masts and funnels shall be painted a straw-yellow color, the paint for which is to be prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Repair. With a view to economy the other vessels of the new navy not now painted white will not be painted until their present coat of black becomes shabby. It has been found that iron and steel vessels when painted black have been unnecessarily hot, and to do away with this discomfort, as well as to improve the looks of the vessel, white has been decided upon as the color for the navy. Especially is this color considered a serviceable one when cruisers are doing duty in tropical climates. The coat of white will do much to prevent the absorption of heat that these vessels are liable to, and thereby greatly increase the comfort of officers and crew and improve the sanitary condition of the vessel.



HON. FREDERICK DOUGLAS,

Recently appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti.

Names of Cities in Railroad Titles.

Indianapolis Journal.

Through consolidations, foreclosure sales and sales direct, Indianapolis is losing prestige as a railroad center in one sense, although the business of her roads is rapidly increasing from year to year. Through the Big Four-Bee-line consolidation the word Indianapolis is dropped in the title of four roads. After the foreclosure sale of the Ohio, Indiana & Western the word was no longer used by that company, although in its advertising the road is still called the I., B. & W. With the Lake Erie & Western taking in the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, the new title left out Indianapolis, and with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton the C., H. & I. title appears only in annual reports. Fortunately for the C., H. & D., however, the Indianapolis was the only division which showed a handsome increase in earnings in the year ending March 31, 1889. There is more importance to a city appearing often in title of railroads than many may suppose. Who would have ever heard of Burlington, Ia., but for the C., B. & Q. naming their line the great "Burlington Route." One great advantage which Chicago has over St. Louis is in the large number of roads whose tiles commence with Chicago. Some of these roads do not touch that city on the lakes by hundreds of miles, except through some round-about connection. Chicago now appears in the title of thirty-four railroads; of this number twenty-four commence with the name Chicago. Cincinnati comes next, having twenty-four roads using the name of that city in their title; twenty of these titles commence with Cincinnati. St. Louis has seventeen roads using the words St. Louis. Kansas City has ten, but Indianapolis drops down to fifth place, having only six roads in which her name appears in the title.

Advice to a Young Man.

Brooklyn Eagle.

So you were a little to pert, and spoke without thinking, did you, my son? And you got picked up right suddenly on your statement, eh? Oh, well, that's all right; that happens to older men than you every day. I have noticed that you have a very positive way of filing a decision where other men state an opinion, and you frequently make positive assertion where older men merely express a belief. But never mind; you are young You will know less as you grow older "Don't I mean you will know more." Heaven forbid, my boy. No, indeed. I mean that you will know less. You will never know more than you do; never. If you live to be 10,000 years old you will never again know so much as you do now. No hoary-headed sage, whose long and studious year were spent in reading men and books ever knew so much as a boy of your age. A girl of fifteen knows about as much, but then she gets over it sooner and more easily. 'Does it cause a pang, then, to get rid of early knowledge?" Ah, my boy, it does. Pulling eye-teeth and molars seem like pleasent recreation alongside of shedding off great solid slabs and layers of wisdom and knowledge that now press upon you like geological strata.

"But how are you to get rid of all this superincumbent wisdom?' Oh, easily enough, my boy; just keep on airing it; that's the best way. It won't stand constant use, and it disintegrates rapidly on exposure to air.

A Live Question at the South.

Harper's Magazine.

The subject of education, especially the education of the masses, is everywhere a matter of earnest discussion. Teachers, editors, candidates for office, preachers, farmers, mechanics, white and black people, all classes, are discussing the subject. How wide spread this awakening has been is illustrated by the interest shown in the subject by the country press. When a Southern county town weekly, depending for life chiefly on county advertising, takes an abiding interesting in a matter of general concern, it is proof that the people are beginning to be aroused. The South is beginning to awake to the perils that lie but partially concealed in the ignorant classes, both white and black, that make up so large a part of the population. It is time to awake; there is reason to be alarmed when the tenth census reports in the twelve States under consideration in this paper 332,733 white voters and 886,905 negro voters as "unable to write." If in a union of States like ours, which binds all into one, this alarm should not extend to States more fortunate than these twelve Southern States, it would indicate an indifference to common interests and common dangers more alarming than ignorance itself.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fall term of this well-known institution will open on September 18, when such students will be received to its industrial, normal, preparatory and college departments as shall be found sufficiently advanced in their studies.

The theological, medical and law departments open on Oct. 1st. No distinction of race or sex. Those who desire a genuine Higher Education will find here peculiar advantages.

Students competent to enter the College course will receive special aid, if necessary.

Send for Catalogue.

3m J. B. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Ideal Boy-Aristocrat.

Puck.

Mr. Grouty (in Park)—I am surprised, sir, that you allow that boy to speak so impudently.

Great Man's Servant—This isn't my boy, sir; it's my young master. If he were one of my children, I'd give him a good hiding.

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SUITS	SUITS	SUITS
Strictly all Wool.	Strictly all Wool. Ages 14 to 18	Strictly all Wool. Ages 4 to 14.
$8.97.	$7.97.	$3.97.

Also ask to see lot No. 7854. 100 Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 18, which we sell this week at $3.50.

Dunlap styles Stiff Hats, all shades, at $1.49. Straw 19 cents and upward.

Original Eagle

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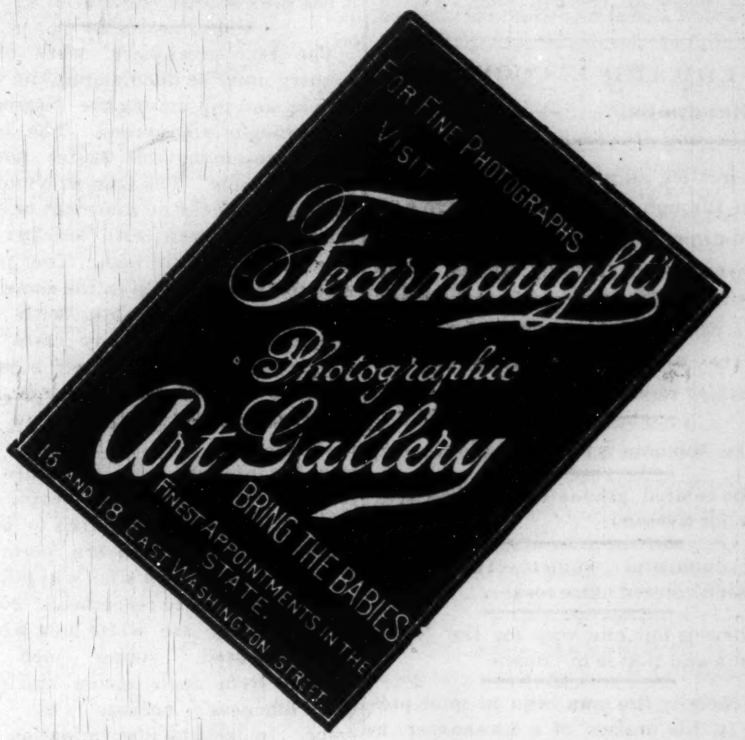

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Agents Wanted. 743 W. VanBuren St. CHICAGO.

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Like George Washington, we find the truth more powerful than prevarication. We do not believe in misrepresentation, and say nothing but the truth when we tell you that we can give you more for your money in fine tailoring than any other house in the United States.

Suits to Order, $20 to $40.
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Samples and Rules for self measurement by mail.

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33 & 35 SOUTH ILLINOIS STREET.

THE FREEMAN
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER
EDWARD E. COOPER, PROPRIETOR

THE FREEMAN is a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the colored people It is issued every Saturday from 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communication should be directed

SOLD BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

THE FREEMAN invites contribution from all parts of the country, which relates in any way to the colored people. And will pay for such when used. We want to secure active intelligent correspondents in every city and town of the U. S. Information given on application.
We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes and brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article.

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EDWARD E. COOPER,
Indianapolis, - - Ind.

Hereafter, all persons paying money to us through agents, will receive a receipt direct from this office in addition to receipt given them by agents whenever the money is turned in at the office. Subscribers will do us a favor by notifying us when such receipts are not promptly received.

The Freeman is one year old to-day.

The colored graduate will disappear now for a season.

A mournful subject—The disappointed colored office seeker.

There is but one way for the Negro to win and that is to "hustle."

Generally the man who is most profuse in his praises of a newspaper is slowest in paying for it.

Some of our contemporaries in their efforts to be original and spicy get off some very silly twaddle. Be sensible, gentlemen.

THE next issue of The Freeman will be a red-letter one and subscribers should not fail to get it. If you are in arreon pay up, if your agent fails to sell it, send to the office for it.

THE season for frolic and picnics is on us and the time for reflection is still on a vacation. The Negro is slow learning the lesson of thrift and economy. Like the cricket, he sings in summer and must dance the winter away.

The Freeman is mailed for the last time to persons whose subscription has expired and who have been notified of the same. Those who are unable to pay should get up a club and in this way their own subscription could be paid.

The Negro is still on trial. At first his power of endurance was tested and then his bravery and patriotism, a little later on his fealty and ability and now everything is centered on his patience. And the administration is superintending it.

The over zealous politicians who made monkeys of themselves and enemies of their friends last November, have plenty of time on their hands to think it over, while waiting for an appointment, which like the letter, may never come.

JUST now while the color line in the church is being ventilated it is pertment to remark that the catholic church will yet compell some of the other denominations to perform more and profess less. Of the many churches of the white race, it seems to be the only one not infected with color phobia. It is the only one whose doors swing open alike to all colors, races and nationalities.

THE FREEMAN is one year old to-day. How well it has done and how much it has accomplished must be left to the judgment of its patrons. The verdict of the press and those competent to judge is "well done," and if a large and rapidly increasing circulation is any evidence of the appreciation of the general public it too renders a similar verdict. It is as natural for an editor to boast of his ever increasing circulation as it is for a singer to have a cold, or a politician to prevaricate, and for that reason we shall not dilate here. But The Freeman has succeded beyond our most sanguine expectations and it has accomplished what was declared impossible by brother journal ists. Printed at a cost of over $100 per week, printing potraits and sketches which the timid declared would "give out," using a superior quality of paper and giving a large quantity of reading matter and depending on the race wholly for support and sustenance, these things were declared impossible by the wise heads, but nothing is impossible in The Freeman sanctum. It has been showing what can be done, it will now proceed to do something. We ask for it your co-operation. We beseech our agents to pay up and be honest. We desire our contemporaries to be fair and honorable. We are in the interest of no party sect or issue we are for the Negro every time. We are independent and do not expect to please everybody. We intend to conduct the paper according to our own notion and only ask the encouragement we deserve.

The Alabama Congregational Association has never known any color line. From the first it has welcomed members of white, African, and, to some extent, Indian blood, pure and mixed; and in some cases so mixed as to defy all efforts at classification. At the recent meeting in Mobile a Yale alumnus was succeeded as Moderator by a graduate of Talladega, born a slave and as black as the black belt usually affords. A Negro and Caucasian were elected delegates to the National Council. Black and white, with no regard to "race, color or previous condition," are gathered in the same body, serve on the same committees and officiate at the same sacramental board, without objection, remark or apparent thought; and it has been so from the beginning.

The real missionary work of the country must be done among the white people, and not among the Negroes as it is wrongfully supposed. The biased minds are among the whites not the colored people. The man who foolishly refuses to ride in the same car, or eat in the same restaurant with another man is always a white man. The people who refuse to worship in the same pew or work in the same shop with other people, who are in many cases their equals in education and their superiors in morals—are white people. The Negro is perfectly willingly to treat every man as a man, and he is willing to treat his inferiors with deference and respect. They are white people who refuse to send their children to school where colored children are permitted. They white men who will not rent or sell houses to respectable colored people. They are white men who debar educated young men and women from their stores and places of business because of their color. In fact the discrimination practised everywhere in this broad land is by a people who boast of their birth, their education and their christianity and white skins. How ridiculous, then, to talk of educating the poor Negroes. The poor, deluded, biased white people need the primer and missionary. The Negroes are all right.

THE mills of the Gods grind slow but exceedingly fine sometimes. The Hon. Frederick Douglass has at last been recognized and one more office-seeker placated. He has been appointed plenipotentiary and resident Minister to the Republic of Hayti at a salary of $4,500 per annum. Hayti is the greatest and foremost black republic extant and this may account for the sending of the greatest and foremost Negro thither. However we are inclined to the opinion that the place and emoluments are not commensurate with the standing and ability of the appointee. Mr. Douglass has reached a prominence in the affairs of this government when nothing but a first-class appointment will be in keeping with his talent and reputation. He has been appointed to a fifth-class ministership and we regret to say he has accepted it. When such unknown quantities as Tom Egan and Pat Ryan are given $10,000 and $12,000 places, it seems ridiculous for Mr. Douglass to seek and accept a $5,000 one. Mr Douglass has won distinction and honors in two continents and his fame is as broad and limitless as civilization itself. He was a national character before may of the big men of to-day were heard of and he was known in Europe and America when Mr. Harrison himself was a booby. In making the appointment the administration places a very low estimate on the Negro and in accepting it Mr Douglass has belitled himself in the eyes of many of his friends and admirers.

The Afro-American farmers' alliance of South Carolina numbers 40,000 and at meeting held in Columbia, the other day, it was decided to establish a state exchange to facilitate trade. The organization is absolutely non-partisan.

Louis Boler, a colored porter recently in the employ of the Wisconsin Central railroad company, has entered suit against that corporation for $20,000 damage incurred by jumping from a train near Sheridan, Wis.

V. TOOMBS THOMPSON,
The Musical Prodigy.

HON. NATHANIEL JOHNSON,
U. S. Pension Agent, of Greenville, Miss.

HON. NATHANIEL JOHNSON,

U. S. Pension Agent, of Greenville, Miss.

Among the many slaves belonging to one A. G. Carter, in Washington county, Miss., was Caroline and Henry Johnson, parents of the gentlemen whose name appears at the head of this article. On the first of April, 1859, young Nathaniel made his advent into this world and saw for the first time the light of day on a plantation near Greenville. "In war times" his father saved the Union in the Marine brigade and on the famous "John Bain" under command of Capt. Skelson. Having served in that capacity for two years he came home, with many sad experiences, broken down and sick, and soon thereafter died leaving a widow, and twelve children fatherless. At an early age young Johnson was sent to Vicksburg and placed in one of its public schools under the tutorship of Henrietta Lee, of Detroit, Mich. There he received his early and most of his training. He grasped every opportunity to prepare himself for life's battle, but under many disadvantages, having to work most of his time. After attending school for several years he returned to the farm to care for his mother and two younger brothers (Simeon and Nicodemus) and there remained until the year 1874. Not contented to be a common farm laborer, and thinking there were better and greater things in store for him he abandoned farm pursuits and at once commenced to travel, which he did extensively, that he might learn something of the outside world. After traveling for more than a year he finally settled at Greenville. At the age of twenty young Johnson took unto himself a helpmate in the person of the handsome and beautiful Miss Susan Edwards. This happy union, however, did not last long, "For too soon Death came with his sickie and they were parted." Left to him were three bright children to remind him of their mother and to make his cheerless home happy. Mr. Johnson has made himself very popular among his people, filling some very prominent positions among them. In the years 1881 and 1882 he engaged in teaching in the public schools.

Mr. Johnson is identified with the Republican party and has taken a prominent part in the politics of his county and State. In 1872 he organized the "Refugee Republican Club," of which he was chosen Secretary. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1876, in which Hayes & Wheeler were elected, and the night of the day on which Hayes and Wheeler were elected he and other members of his club kept watch all night over the ballot box of his voting precinct to see that no improper thing should be done. Among the many things for which Mr. Johnson may be credited is that of several songs he has composed, among which is the famous campaign song "Hayes and Wheeler." Not contented to journey through life alone he married again, and to Miss Mollie Anderson, a friend and mate of his former wife.

As a sign of his integrity, Mr. Johnson refused at one time to accept the position of Justice of the Peace tendered him by the Democracy of his county, preferring not to serve that party by sacrificing his political principles.

It seems that the subject of this sketch is adapted by nature to fill the position he now fills. He is one of the most successful Pension Agents of the South, having brought relief to many mothers, widows and orphans through his efforts. His books show hundreds of cases he has successfully worked. Mr. Johnson has traveled a great deal and it is amusing to hear him relate incidents connected with his travels. He was among the many who witnessed the inauguration of Harrison and Morton. One remarkable fact worthy of mention is that, although he was born a slave, he has grown to such an intelligent manhood that he is at present pressing the claims of his mother to her husband's bounty and pension and has almost succeeded in securing it. At present he enjoys a large and well paying patronage, his business being on one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. He also enjoys the greatest domestic happiness, having a comfortable home worth over $3,000 as a result of his thrift and industry, a pleasant wife and three children to bless and make home happy. Mr. Johnson is one of the most hospitable and generous hearted men of our race. Would that we had many more Johnsons among us.

A man must be pretty sick of work when he throws up his job.

When high standing white folks go to stealing, what must the Negro do? —Planer.

If some men were half as big as they think they are the world would have to be enlarged.

Every subscriber to The Freeman should get at least two of his friends to subscribe. In helping The Freeman you are helping the entire race.

You can tell a college graduate when you meet him. He opens his eyes to their fullest capacity and looks pitifully upon you, as much as to say: "I wish you knew half as much as I know."

A white man works two years for the party and expects office. The Negro works twenty-two years for the party before he thinks of demanding what the white man expects and gets.—Ex.

Jinks—Do you suppose a man with a family can live on a dollar a day and be a Christian?

Blinks—Of course. He can't afford to buy anything else.

Proprietor of South Fifth Avenue Hotel (to waiter)—"See if the gentlemen in parlor A have finished discussing their dinner yet."

Waiter (returned)—"Dey am fru eatin', boss, but dey ain't done cussin' it yet."—New York World.

Is it True Now?

Pittsburg Dispatch.

In reference to the danger of the establishment of plutocratic influence in this country a western paper declares that it is more imaginary than reel, and quotes the familiar saying that there are in America "but three generations between shirtsleeves and shirtsleeves." It is worth while to inquire whether this is true at present or not. The Vanderbilt fortune is in its third generation and shows no sign of dissipating, and the Astor fortune is in its fourth. These examples might be repeated on a smaller scale, but they are sufficient to indicate the possibilities of the corporate system for perpetuating great fortunes and in that respect repeating the evils of the landed system in the Old World. We can not guard against such dangers by relying upon an old proverb without maintaining the conditions that make the proverb true.

An Old-Fashioned Deist.

Harper's Weekly.

A personal friend recently asked Gen. Sherman what his religious faith was and he reverently replied: "I believe in God, the Almighty. That is as far as I have got."

GRANVILLE CARTER,

Successful Merchant and Farmer of Greenville, Miss

Elsewhere in this issue of The Freeman appears the cut of Granville Carter, whose life is fraught with many lessons of encouragement to the young men of our race, especially to those who desire to attain honorable success and prominence as business men. Born in the gloomy days of slavery he as a natural consequence was deprived of all opportunities to obtain any degree of learning. What we desire to show is that under the severest trials and most adverse circumstances Mr. Carter has risen above them all and won for himself a name among business men of the foremost ranks, and, that any young man of ordinary capacities and abilities can attain the same degree of prominence if the proper exertions are made. Mr. Carter was born in Macon county, Tenn., of Chas. and Rachael Carter. At the time of his birth his parents belonged to one Capt. Sanford Jewell, When young carter was only six years old his master took him under the cover of night and ran him off to Gasco, Ky., to keep him from being sold for debt. There he remained until the close of the war. He then removed to Louisville living there three years. In his efforts to make a livelyhood Mr. Carter has filled various positions. Among the many positions he has held the first he filled after attaining to manhood was that of assistant pantryman on a Cincinnati steamer at a salary of $35 per month. Not thinking the compensation adequante to services rendered he abandoned steamboating, stopping off at Greenville, Miss. After being in Greenville a short while he met a horse trader by the name of Estel from Richmond, Ky., who took a liking to Mr. Carter and gave him employment as hostler, allowing him $25 per month and $5 extra for each horse or mule that he was instrumental in selling. At this he made and saved a great deal of money. When he quit working for the horse trader he had a handsome some of money and returned to Greenville, intending to engage in farming but under certain customs in existence in that section he found it impossible for an ex slave to rent and hold lands. Not to be baffled by foolish whims or customs he was determined to farm anyhow, and got a white friend to get land and sub-let it to him. He finally secured a lease for five years and after working it three years he sold it, realizing $4 000 from the transaction; he howevery lost all the following year. Discouraged at this stroke of misfortune, he drifted back to his former home in Louisville, Ky., only remaining there six months, after which he returned to Greenville with a determination to succeed. This time he went to one of the adjoining counties (Bolivar) and began farming, running in connection with the same a little grocery store. He continued at this for ten years with a

marked success. In 1872 he wooed and wed Miss Winnie Burke, of Owensboro, Ky. The happy union, however, was of a short duration, for they had been married scarce a year when the Monster Death, came and claimed her for his own leaving a little infant son (little Charley) to remind his father of the charms of wife and mother. He didn't survive his mother long ere death came and claimed him too, and took him to the tender arms of his mother, leaving father with nothing to cherish, save the fond recollections of the past. In the year of 1881 Mr. Carter went to Greenville and opened a news, stationery and book store where he is now doing a large and lucrative business. Not contented to share his fortunes and misfortunes alone, in 1885 he took unto himself another helpmate in the person of Miss Larenia Ward, a most amiable and charming young woman of Bolivar county, Miss. Mr. Carter is a very pleasant unassuming kind of a gentleman. Does net believe in mixing business with politics and has nothing to do with politics. His disposition is such as to win many friends for its possessor. He advertises extensively, his bills for same amounting to hundreds of dollars annually. In his line he does a business second to none in his city.

The amount of his possessions are two valuable farms of 160 and 240 acres each, several fine city lots, a large store and a maginificent, well-furnished residence in one of the principal streets of Greenville, where he is prepared to enjoy the fullest blessings of his life.

A GIFTED MINISTER.

Rev. Mahlon Van Horn of Newport, R. I., Whose Ancestry Can Be Traced Back to the Colonial Period.

Rev. Mahlon Van Horn, of Newport, R. I., was born in Princeton, N. J., March 5th, 1840. The family is one of the oldest from which he descends in the State. The great great grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. The family in all the generations have been distinguished for patriotism and large hope for the future possibility of the Negro in America.

The present subject was educated in Miss Betsy Stockton's school in Princeton, and at Lincoln University, Pa., and was one of the first graduates of that school of learning. He began life as a teacher in the Union Schools, Hunting-

ton L. I. N. Y. Here he became a pioneer of a good work—that is felt until this day. He was elected by Commissioners of the Freedman's Cause of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the U. S., to open a school in Zion Church, Charleston, S. C. This school reached a membership of nine hundred pupils. Aug. 1st, 1868 he came to Newport, R. I., and was elected pastor of the Union Congregational Church, which position he has held to the present time, being now the longest pastor in continuous services in this city of twenty-one churches. Mr. Van Horn is a broad liberal man, who does not confine himself to his own denominational Church, or city even. He takes a living interest in all the people. He is, in fact, a philanthropist. The church, when he took hold of it here, was almost extinct It has grown to be an influential useful organization. It entertained the R. I. general Conference of Congregational Churches in 1879, and most creditably cared for the sixty ministers in the homes of its members, also, the delegates who attended the Conference were from some of the wealthiest white churches in, the State. Mr. Van Horn has held every position of honor in his denomination. He is for the present year alternate delegate to the National Council of Congregational Churches to be held at Worcester, Mass, in Oct. 1889. He was elected a member of the School Board in 1873, and has given continuous service up to the present. His present term will end in 1891. During this period he has served and been chairman of several important sub committees. He has been twelve years chairman of the Committee on Text Books. Has also been a member of the Committee on Examination of the State Normal Schools. In fact few men have been called upon more generally to hold positions of honor and usefulness. Mr. Van Horn was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1885, representing there the refined City by the Sea, or the Paris of America, for three successive terms, and the fourth term he was knifed by his colored brothers. Yet with all of that he was only defeated by seven votes with few exceptions. Mr. Van Horn has been considered and is without doubt the Lion of his race in this State, having as it is shown by his record no competitor in his own race in the State and few white if any, to say more would only present the facts, as the mantle of honors rest upon his shoulders, spotless without blemish or shame. His race can feel proud of one who is patrocic, benevolent and fierce in battle for the right and as quiet and docile as a lamb in peace.

We are in receipt of possibly one of the best editions on church government published this year. It was a wise thing in Bishop Turner to get at this work. This book is clear succinct, rounded and comprehensive. Every point in the faith, every principle in the government of the Methodist church stand like sentinels. The book has a good library face and is handy. The type are good.—Rev. J. W. Simmons.

The colored teachers of Kentucky have a State association of their own, ahd have just held their eleventh annual meeting, at Lexington. A dispatch from there says "a more intelligent body of teachers probably never assembled in the State." The proceeding and list of papers read, show the association to be well up with the times.

BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

[Continued from first page.]

On the 1st January, 1876, the dedicatory exercises took place. They were elaborate and many a glowing compliment was paid to the singers and many a prophecy of the future grandeur of the colored people spoken.

The twenty-five acres of land occupies a ridge or plateau having such slope as to secure unobstructed views on both sides and to give perfect drainage. The scenry from the fort is on every side, most entrancing and the city view is simply grand.

Jubilee Hall is a massive brick building in the form of an "L" and has an east front of 145 feet and a south front of 128 feet, including basement and celler, it is six stories high and is supplied with all the conveniences of steam water and gas. It is heated throughout by steam, and each room has a radiator. The entire building contains 120 rooms. The style is modern English, and is certainly very beautiful. The main entrance is on h front, and is composed of a stone stairway with pillars, supporting a small stone balcony. The front door is made of black walnut, of massive proportions and and having complete bronze trimmings. On the right of the hall are the reception rooms and parlor;
On the other side of the hall is the office and beyond the assembly room, opposite this on the cross-hall is the late library and adjoining it is the music room and further on are smaller rooms that are to be used as dressing rooms for visitors and translent guests. The dining room is in the eastern part of the building it is 38x90 feet and will seat 300 persons. The front halls and stairways are decorated with beautiful wood, alternated in dark and light, brought from the Mendi Mission, West Africa. The other material fittings are elaborate and very tasteful.

It is worthy of note that a large portion of the substantial and decorative work was done by colored men.

LIVINGSTONE MISSIONARY HALL.

This beautiful building is situated on the second square south of the Jubilee Hall. It contains the boys domitories and the chapel, library, museum class rooms and the university printing office. The building was principally erected through the gift of $60,000 by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone, of Malden, Mass., and contributions by friends in Great Britain, Ireland, Holland and Germany. It was first occupied in September 1882.

THE GYNAISIUM.

In the early part of the scholasistic year, 1887-8, the students petitioned the faculty for a gynasium and intimated that they were willing to undertake the effort for raising necessary funds. The faculty acquised in the enterprise. The press helped on the movement and generous donations were made. The building will cost when completed $5,000 and will contain among other things a mechanical laboratory or industrial department.

THE SCHOOLS' FUTURE.

The school is doing much good toward the elevation of the race. It has the sympathy of every lover of education North and South, and there is hardly a personage of note, who, on visiting the city, does not pay his or her respects to the movement erected to the work of the Jubilee Singers. Its academic and normal graduates are well educated and are living advertisments of the care and efficient training of their alma-mater. Fiskites are known near and far and are respected in and out of the United States. Fisk's musical department is the best in these South lands, and its classes give frequent exibitions to large and apprecative audiences. The Mozart Society is an excellent association and its concerts are immense. The school year 1888-9 closed on the 12th of June with a flourish of trumps that must have made the departed Jubilee Singers shout for joy in their graves. There were thirteen graduates, the total attendance in all departments being 615.

We have briefly told the history of the Fisk University when shall the glory of the Jubilee singers fade? When shall slave songs, so pathetic, so rich in child-like simplicity in the God of the world be ever forgotten? When shall Fisk be a thing of the past? Although the first two memoribilis might be wiped from the walls of memory by the defacing finger of time, yet never will the school be obliterated, for be it remembered, that all things pass away save the domains of knowledge and wisdom. The faculty is thoroughly efficient and President Cravath, who at one time accompained the singers to Europe, spares no pains to meet the needs of the age of advanced education in which we live. The following is the faculty:

Rev. Eratus M. Cravath, D. D., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, and Political Economy. Rev. Adam K. Spence, M. A., Dean, and Professor of Greek and French. Rev. Henry S. Bennett, M. A., Secretary of Faculty, Professor of Theology and German, and University Pastor. Rev. Frederick A Chase, M. A., Professor of Natural Science. Miss Helen C. Morgan, M. A., Professor of Latin. Herbert H. Wright, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, and Instructor in Vocal Music. Rev. Edwin C. Stickel, M. A., Treasurer. Miss Anna M. Cahill, Instructor in History, English Litera-

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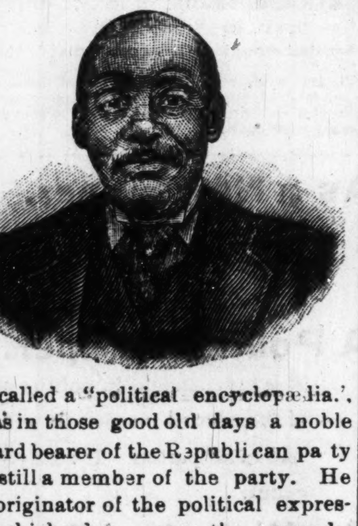
HAMLET GREEN, ESQ.,

Of Greenville, Miss --A Life Full of Romance.

Hamlet Green was born in 1825, in Huntsville, Alabama, of Hamlet and Rebecca, who were born free, but who afterwards became slaves. At the time of his birth his parents belonged to a Colonel Thos. Percy. At the age of eight Mr. Green came to Mississippi and had many hardships and privations. He speaks of an incident of hard times that in "years gone by" his only financial possession was the glorious amount of a ragged $10 bill, and that in Confederate money, all of which amount he invested in a pair of shoes which were so peculiarly made that "when wet they were too large and when dry they were too small."

Mr. Green has held many important positions, some of which are here given. He was County Supervisor and Alderman. The latter position he held for eight years. Both positions were filled by the gentleman with honor and ability. He has been prominent in politics during which times he was often consulted by different ones of his party on political subjects. He has



been called a "political encyclopædia.". He was in those good old days a noble standard bearer of the Republican pa ty He is still a member of the party. He is the originator of the political expression which has gone the rounds: "There's dirt in the box."

Mr. Green has turned many bends in life and is gradually growing in wealth as his years pass by. He has gone by his 64th mile post on the life road and will, ere long (Deo volente) have reached his three score years and ten, the allotment of man, which many do not see. He is in good health and has the appearance of seeing many more risings and settings of the sun.

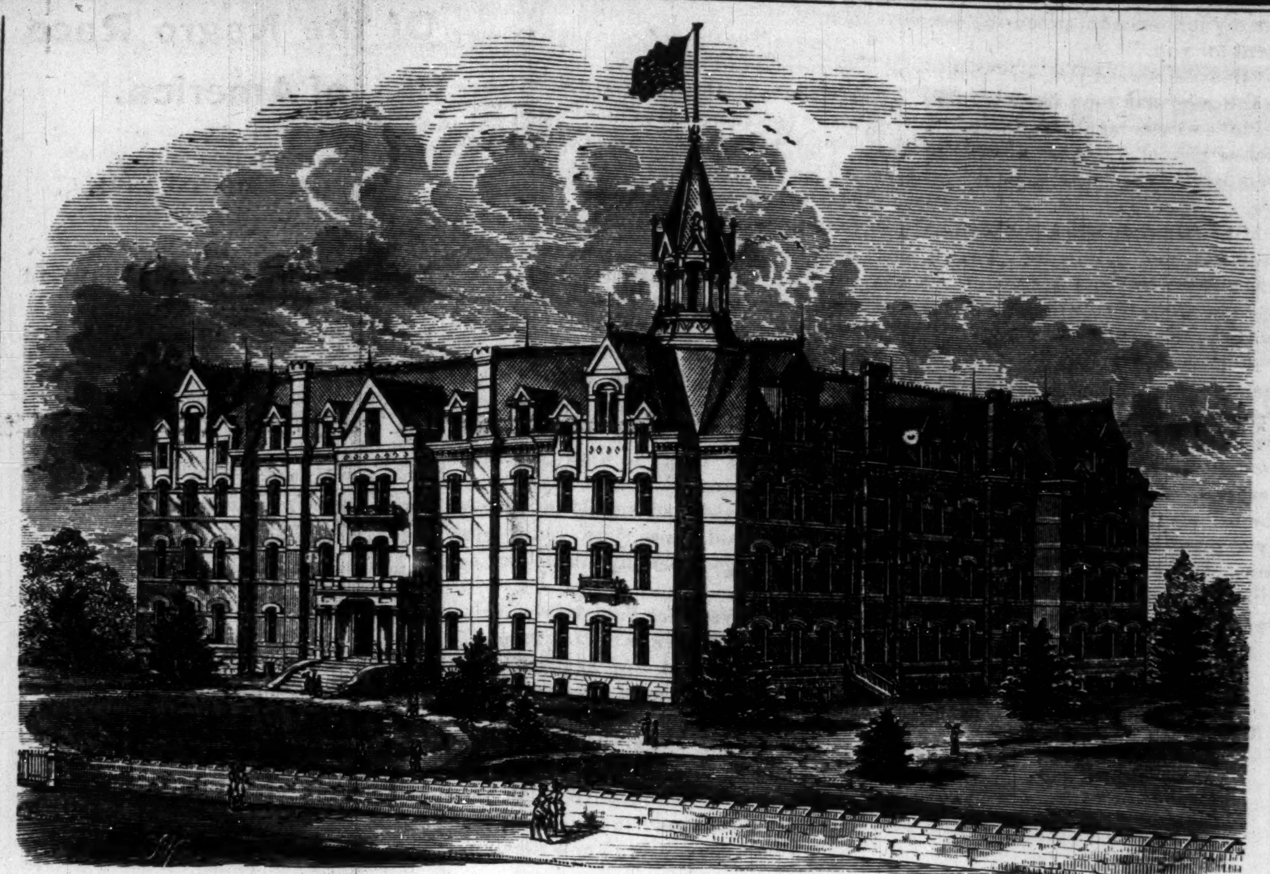
Among some of the nicest residences in Greenville, Miss., is found a handsome house belonging to the subject of this sketch. He also owns many nice tenement buildings. Mr. Green may well be said to be worth not less than $18,000. He is religious, being hovered under the wings of the A. M. E. Church of Greenville, which is under the pastorate of Rev. Snowden. Mr. Green with his income is certainly prepared to care for himself and wife in old age. May they both long live.

C. HENRI WOODE.

REV. J. WILL JACKSON.

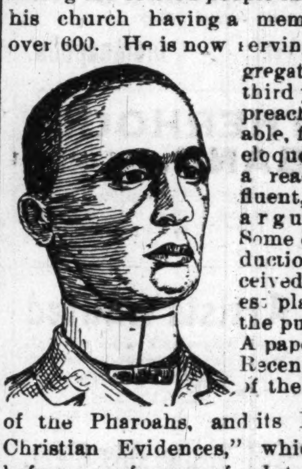
An Able and Promising Young Divine of St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. John William Jackson was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, O., April 15th, 1853. He is therefore now just thirty-six years of age. His educational training was such as the excellent public school system of his native State afforded. His school life was characterized by hard study and rapid progress; for, at the youthful age of sixteen years, he passed a satisfactory examination for teacher's certificate, and taught in the immediate neighborhood of his birth. He afterwards pursued a course in the higher Mathematics, philosophy and the natural sciences under Prof. Richard Osborn, of Denison University, Granville, Ohio. Later, he entered Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn., where he studied the



JUBILEE HALL.

Greek language. He professed the Christian faith in the year 1871, under the preaching of his brother-in-law, Rev. John W. Gazaway, present pastor of Allen Temple, A. M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. Rev Jackson is pastor of Wesley, Methodist Episcopal Church 1008 Wash. street, St. Louis, the largest congregation of that denomination among the colored people in the West, his church having a membership of over 600. He is now serving his congregation for the third year. As a preacher, he is able, forcible and eloquent. He is a ready writer, fluent, logical and argumentative. Some of his productions have received the highest plaudits from the public press. A paper on "The Recent Discovery of the mummies



of the Pharoahs, and its Relation to Christian Evidences," which he read before a conference of white ministers in St. Louis several months ago, elicited wide spread compliments for its erudition and scholarly treatment. Also his paper on "Race Peculiarities," read before a similar body, June 16th, was regarded as a superior production. As a Minister of the Gospel he enjoys the respect of all denominations, and is certainly strong in the hearts of his own people. As a proof of his high standing and popularity, we have only to refer to the fact that he preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo. June 9th. This is a State institution for the higher education of the colored people of that State, and Rev. J. Will Jackson is the only colored Minister ever called to that responsible post of honor. He was married to Miss Caroline Enlinburg, of Jackson, Mo., April 15th, 1875, and has two children, Minnie and Viola, aged, respectively, 13 and 9 years.

PHILIP WILLIAMS, ESQ.

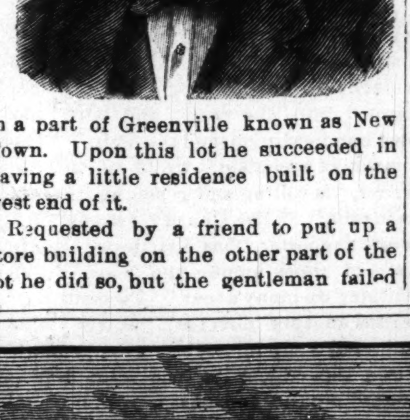
Merchant and Real Estate Man of Greenville, Miss.

Philip Williams, the thrifty and enterprising "new town" merchant of Greenville, Miss., and whose picture appears in this issue of The Freeman, is truly an example worthy to be followed by the young men of our race.

Born in those "cruel, agonising slavery days," and in the dark swamps of Washington Co., Miss., he was consequently deprived of all opportunities to acquire learning or prepare himself to enter the bitter contest of life. He grew to the age of ripened manhood without making any material progress. In the year 1880, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Alice Vallard, of Clinton, Miss., a young lady of refined manners and winsome ways. Miss Vallard was a student of Mt. Herman Seminary, and was widely known as a young lady of excellent culture and spotless character.

One remarkable fact in the history of Mr. Williams life and one upon which he looks back to with the greatest pride, is that on the morning after his marriage he was in possession of a five dollar bill, that being the amount of his worldly possessions. Finding it difficult to support a family on the meagre wages he was then working for, and lay up something for rainy days, he left Greenville and returned to his former home in the country, where he with his noble wife's assistance made two crops of cotton. Near the close of the second year he removed to Greenville and found employment at the saw mill where, after laboring hard for seven months he was employed as porter by the firm of Brown & Archer. After working for this firm for some time he quit to accept a better situation—that of drayman for Richard Latham, a colored citizen of Greenville. By the industry and economy of his frugal wife he finally saved enough of his earnings to purchase a horse and drive a dray himself, but just a few days after making the last payment on his horse it died and left him "flat" again. Undaunted by this stroke of misfortune when his hopes were at their zenith, and heeding the old maximum "where there is a will there is a way," he worked on, first at one thing and then another.

With a mule and his dray which he aided by the economy of a true and devoted wife, he soon accumulated means enough to purchase a corner lot



in a part of Greenville known as New Town. Upon this lot he succeeded in having a little residence built on the west end of it.

Requested by a friend to put up a store building on the other part of the lot he did so, but the gentleman failed to lay in a stock of goods, and left Williams to use the store as best he could.

Mr. Williams then purchased a small stock of goods and put his wife in possession of it. New Town, now thickly settled, was then nothing but a mere farm. Since then New Town and Mr. Williams have made rapid strides togetehr.

He continued to buy lots and erect houses on them and as time grew his trade increased in value, his property increased in value and Williams continued to climb the ladder of prosperity until he is now worth not less than $10,000. Mr. Williams states with the greatest pride that he owes all of his success to the prudence of his wife. Mr. Williams stands high in his community with all of his fellowmen and one thing can be truly said of him, and that is he is a man of sterling worth and his credit is good for whatever he wants, having a nice bank account with one of the leading banks of the city. Pleasing and courteous in his business and other relations Mr. Willams has won for himself many warm and staunch friends.

President Jas. H. Fairchild, after a lengthy service with Oberlin College, O. has resigned.

Livingston College at Salisbury, N. C., has con erred the title of A. M. upon P. of D. B. Williams, of the Va. N. and C. Inst.

The degree of A. M. has been conferred upon Rev. W. E. Bryant of Selma, Alabama, by the Atlant University.

The closing exercises of Lincoln University, Oxford, Penn, were held June 4. A class of seventeen colored men was graduated.

The best oration at the class day exercises of the Pittsburgh High School was delivered by Mr. Walter Billows, a young Afro-American.

"The South," published at Beaufort, S. C. prays for a dozen Mahones in the South. It evidently does not know what it is praying for. Mahone is no good.

A Roman Catholic school for the education of colored youth in the practical and industrial duties of life, will be established in Pine Bluff, Ark., in September.

LIVINGSTONE MISSIONARY HALL.

Of the 247 Indian students sent home from Hampton in ten years, who are now lividg, only 17 are doing poorly, or have fallen back into their old ways of living.

We have a very nice little monograph just received by Dr. Alex. Crummell on "The Negro Problem." This clergyman is one of the ripest scholars and finest writers of our race, and this is one of his best productions.

"Our Women and Children" for July is out, and a splendid number it is. It contains articles from the pen of T. Thos. Fortune, Mrs. J. T. Washington and Rev. R. DeBaptist, that are interesting indeed. While there is much to criticise there is more to praise in this publication.

Prof. J. T. Layton, the successful chorister of the Metropolitan A. M. E. church of Washington, D. C, has set to music of his own composition hymns written by Dr. T. G. Steward, Dr. Handy and the Rev. W. H. Brooks, and a short time since they were effectively sung in the Sunday school of the church.

Bishop C. Lenox, of the Chicago Hero, arises to remark that Bishop Brown, of the A. M. E. church, has instigated a fight on him because he—Lenox—outgeneraled him in getting railroad passes. We do not know the facts in the case, but we are induced to think Brother Lenox stretched the matter a little.

REV. J. T. WHITE.

Pastor of Second Baptist Church of Helena, Ark., For Twenty-Three Years in Succession, Pulpit Orator, Statesman, Founder of the Benevolent Church Aid and Relief Society and Editor of the Southern Review.

Rev. J. T. White the subject of the above sketch, was born New Providence Clarke County, Indiana, Aug, 25th 1838.

He came to Arkansas under the auspices of the Consolidated American Baptist Convention in the year 1865, organized the Second Baptist Church, and baptized over 5,000 people.

He organized the Baptist State Convention in 1867, also the First District association.

He was elected to the state conventions that framed the State Constitutions of 1868, and 1876.

He was elected three times to the Arkansas Legislature, twice to the House of Representatives, and once to the Senate, and afterward appointed to the position of State Superintendent of public works and internal improvements.

He inaugurated the plan by which the Arkansas Times was brought out and assisted in the editorial work of that paper for some time; but after he severed his connection with the paper its name was changed to the Arkansas Baptist, and now flourishes as a denominational journal.

He then turned his attention to organizing what is known as the Benevolent Church Aid and Relief Society, which has one hundred subordinate organizations, doing charitable work for the poor and the church.

He has, in connection with this work, edited and controlled the Arkansas Review for the last four years, which now bears the name, Southern Review.

He has pastored the Second Baptist Church of Helena since 1865, and has built three churches in the city during his pastorate; the first one a frame building at a cost of $1,800, which is now being used as a carpenter shop; the second one a two story brick building at a cost of $18,000, which was destroyed by fire; the third a single story brick building at a cost of $10,000, which is now being occupied by the congregation, and stands as a living monument to his credit and the glory of God.

He began the work of building a university for the education of ministers and teachers at Helena ten years ago but failed after raising and expeding over $5,000 on the grounds and building. This he claims to have been one of the most severe strokes of his life, yet he has survived it and now has the property in a shape to bring an income sufficient to build the school at the expiration of ten years.

He is a thorough, wide awake, intelligent minister, with a full sensibility of his calling as such.

THE NEW YORK STORE.

Established 1853.

Bargains. Bargains.

25 Embroidered White Robes marked down to $5.00 from prices $8 to $12.

500 Parasols from 25 cents to $1,25. These are just one half the manufacturer's prices. A Great Bargain.

BEST GINGHAMS.

200 Pieces Best Ginghams usually sold at 10 cents. You can have your choice for

Only 6 Cents.

Pure Silk Mitts 12½ cents.

Chambray Embroidcred Robes $1.69.

Satin Robes, $2,19.

We are selling very handsome Satins at 10c and 12½c.

Silk Umbrellas with gold and silver heads, from $1,19 to $2.75; very good quality and styles.

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TAKE THE NEWSPAPER.

New York Weekly.

In the inland town of Bandon, which is distant about twenty miles from the beautiful city of Cork, there dwelt a poor carpenter named Phil Regan, who was the father of a numerous progeny.

Phil was a good, honest fellow, but, withal, eccentric—inclined to be positive in everything. He hated poetry and newspapers; he styled the muses "nine old crones," and he vowed they should have no abiding place in his domicile.

Unfortunately for him, Bandon differed from New York; new houses did not appear in an "open sesame" manner every day. Lord Bandon, who was, like the other landlords, an absentee for the greater part of the year, pocketed his rents, only to spend them in London or elsewhere.

Phil, though sober, saving, and industrious, had to struggle hard to keep the wolf from the door.

"I wish I could go to America!" said he. "'Tis there that a man is a man; here our manhood is crushed out of us. My poor country! dear old Ireland!"

"'Famine is in thy cheek:
Need and oppression stareth in thine eye:
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery:
The world is not thy friend,
Nor the world's law!'"

"Oh, sure they don't want wan av us wid a drop av Irish blood in our veins, or any one who follows the faith of our fathers, to come into this town!" cried Lanty Hayes, a sympathizing neighbor.

As they were reflecting on Lanty's remark, the Rev. N. C. Dunscombe knocked at the door. He was the Protestant rector of the town, a most exemplary Christian and benevolent man, who, having noticed the untiring industry and sobriety of Phil, and being aware of his abject poverty, called to pay for trifling repairs done by the latter.

"I am greatly pleased with your work. Mr. Regan," said the good parson, slipping a sovereign into his hand.

"Oh, yer honor, this is ten times too much!" said Phil, tears of gratitude moistening his eyes.

"By no means," replied Parson Dunscombe. "I have to leave Bandon for a few months, and on my return I will use my influence in procuring employment for you."

"Heaven reward you, sir!" said Phil, as the good man took leave of them.

Phil's eldest daughter, Norah, a lovely, artless girl of 17, had a boy of the Dempsey's throwing sheeps' eyes at her.

Mike Dempsey was a noble youth, had been a school fellow of Norah's, and was about four years her senior; he was just out of his time, which he had served to Hely, the printer, of Cork.

A thousand blessings be on thy memory, Hely! You gave us "Robinson Crusoe," "Roderick Random," "The Battle of Ventry Harbor," which was "fought for seven years and a day, with desperate slaughter." You gave us all the ballads intoned through the streets by so many itinerant Homers, not forgetting "The Colleen Rhudah," who so completely mashed one poor fellow that he thus apostrophized her:

"Are you Aurora.
Or the goddess Flora?
Or Julius Cæsar?
Or Nebuchadnezzar?"

The modest colleen replies:

"I'm not Aurora,
Nor the goddess Flora,
Nor Julius Cæsar,
Nor Nebuchadnezzar,
But a poor young maiden
To all men's view!" etc.

Dempsey having obtained permanent employment on the Cork Examiner, and being sure of the love of his dear Norah, obtained the consent and blessing of his parents, and went to Bandon to lay his plans and prospects before Phil, being confident of success.

"Take the pizen of your eye off me daughter, Mike Dempsey," said Regan.

"And, pray, sir what have I done to deserve a refusal?" cried poor Dempsey, a lump rising in his throat.

"What have I agin ye? Aren't you a newspaper man? Liars every wan o' ye, from the editor downto the printer's devil. Look at the London Times, Satan himself stood godfather for! Didn't Strang, the penny-a-liner, have to run away all on account of a bolody murther that he made out of his head, and sent to the papers when news and money were scarce? I tell you I'd choke Norah before I'd ever give her to the likes o' you!"

Poor Mike went home to his mother, his form knocked into pi, and he sobbed like a babe on her breast.

"Whist, vich machree!" said she. "Don't cry for an old catamount like him!"

"Arrah, mother, what did the newspapers ever do to him, at all, at all?" asked Mike.

"Faith, it's me that can tell," she replied. "'Twas the way that a compositor came betwixt him and his first sweetheart, Bess Lynch, who was entirely deluded by the printing man, an', bedad, she married him; so from that date to this, Phil hates printers and newspapers.

Many a pretty girl would gladly have received the attentions of Mike, but his heart was true to Norah.

Poor Norah wept for her lost lover, and many a night she went to bed with red, swollen eyes. Her life was doubly embittered by the direst poverty and hopeless love.

Before six months had passed away Phil Regan lost his wife and two children.

He sought in vain for work, and starvation stared him in the face. Norah's health was rapidly declining; every available article was sold or pawned, and, to put a climax to their wretchedness, being in arrears for rent, they received a notice to quit their dwelling.

Too proud to ask shelter from their neighbors, Phil took his unhappy children to a deserted ruin, which was inhabited by foxes.

"Norah, my darling," said he, "I'm goin' for a soldier. I can give you and the children nearly all my pay."

"Oh, father, father, are going to fight for the treacherous Sassenachs? No; for the love of my dead mother, stay with us; for shure the almighty never shut one door but he opened another."

Father and daughter dropped on their knees, raising their tearful eyes, and wafting ardent supplications to heaven; and heaven had pity on them.

The post boy's voice was heard calling for Norah, to whom he handed a letter containing these words:

"DEAREST NORAH: For heaven's sake read and answer the advertisement in the Examiner. There is good news for you. This is the fourth paper I have sent. Yours faithfully, till death,

"MICHAEL DEMPSEY."

"Oh father, what can it be?" asked Norah. "Where is the paper?"

"I burned up two," said he, "the others are outside in the rubbish."

With lightning speed Norah explored the rubbish in the yard ad discovered two papers.

Looking ver othe "personals" she saw with amazement the following notice:

"Information wanted of Miss Norah Regan, whose father, Philip Regan, is by trade a carpenter; when last heard of she was living in the Main street. Bandon.

"By applying to Richard Foot & Co., solicitors, 38 South Mall, Cork, they will hear of something to their advantage."

Mr. Foot was the tallest lawyer ever seen in his county; he was seven feet.

Father Walsh, the parish priest, just then dropped in to offer consolation and pecuniary assistance to the poor family.

On reading the notice in the Examiner he turned to Phil, saying:

"You are a carpenter; tell me how many feet there are in one Foot?"

Phil, never having heard of the towering lawyer, replied:

"Oh, sure your reverence is joking. Sure the world knows but twelve inches go to one foot."

"Six feet, eleven inches and three-quarters in one Foot!" roared the priest. "But enough of that nonsense! Here are my old nag and Shanderrydan at the door; take them and be off to Cork at once; and here is a pound note which I borrowed from Parson Dunscombe to pay the poor rate. I wish you godspeed. Au revoir."

Father Walsh had studied in France; but (as he said himself) he could give his flock a "good peeling" in either English or Irish.

Long Lawyer Dick Foot & Co., having satisfied themselves as to the indentity of Norah, informed her that she was sole heiress to the most fabulous wealth of her late cousin, Miss Susan Hallinan of Grattan Hill, Cork. Houses, lands, rich plate, furniture, horses, and carriages, with more than £100,000 in hard cash, all these were bequeated to Norah who would never again know the pangs of pinching poverty.

Phil Regan was the nearest relative of the defunct Miss Hallinan, but in all his poverty he was too proud to apply to her for for relief.

It was the good Parson Dunscombe who attended her in her last hours and who, having accidently heard of the relationship existing between Norah,s family and herself, kindly recommended them to her consideration. Seeing a portrait of Miss Hallinan's dead sister he told her that Norah bore a strong resemblance to that lady.

Father Walsh got his pound back with interest; Michael Dempsey married Miss Norah, and Philip Regan subscribed to the Cork Examiner, Constitution, Dublin Evening Post, and nearly all the prominent journals of the United Kingdom.

His advice to all who wish to succeed in life is: "Advertise and take the newspaper!"

COL. JOHN L SULLIVAN will not stop in St. Louis on his way to the fight which will not occur between himself and Col. Kilrain near New Orleans next month. We are therefore emboldened to say that Col. Sullivan and Col. Kilrain missed the great opportunity of their lives, individually and collectively, when when they failed to be standing right under the Johnstown dam on a recent occasion. What they both need is about 30,0 ,000 tons of water on their heads.—Globe-Democrat.

How to Meet a Reporter.

Buffalo Courier.

If people who possess information which they desire to keep secret, or which they have promised others to withhold from the public, would be perfectly frank with reporters who seek that information from them, and say that they know, but for sufficient reasons do not wish to tell what they know, they would pursue a course more to their personal credit and more generally deserving of esteem than to reply evasively that they don't know, that someone else must be seen, or that they are too busy to talk. For depend upon it, the reporter who is convinced that a person is seeking to throw him off the scent will persist in getting at the facts anyhow, and will not be apt to retain a high opinion of the other's candor or shrewdness, or to assist the public to any complimentary conclusion.

Some English Bulls.

Boston Globe.

Among bulls of English parentage recently perpetrated are these. "After the door closed," writes a novelist who is widely read just now, 'a dainty foot slipped into the room, and with her own hand extinguished the lamp." "The chariot of socialism," wrote an editorial writer, "is rolling and gnashing its teeth as it rolls." "The Charity Association," wrote a reporter, "has distributed twenty pairs of shoes among the poor, which will dry up many a tear." 'I wassitting," writes another novelist, "at the table enjoying a cup of coffee, when a gentle voice tapped me on the shoulder. I looked around and saw my old friend again."

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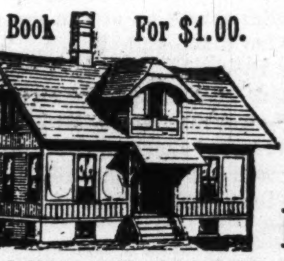

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The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

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It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker, South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

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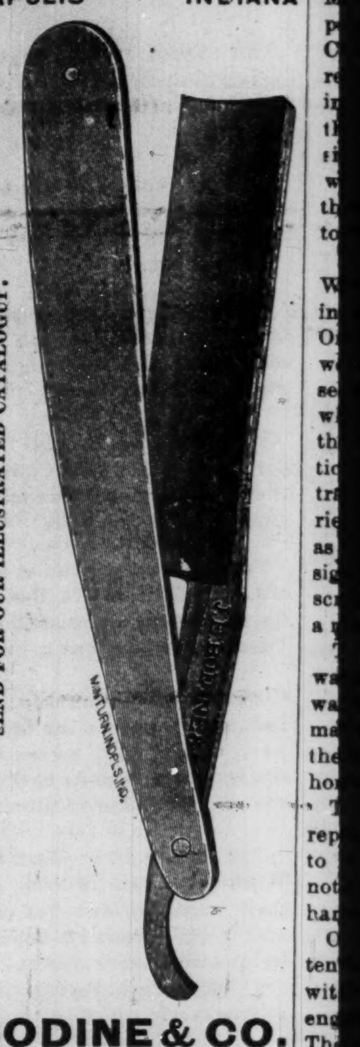

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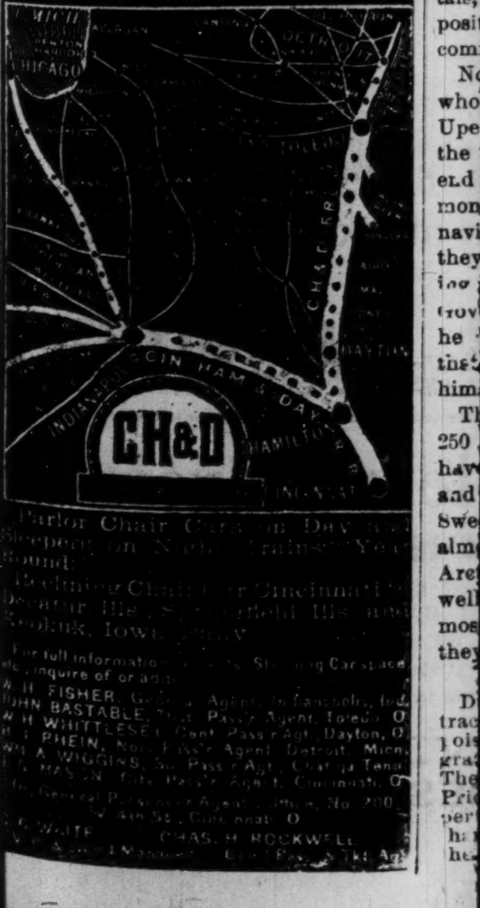

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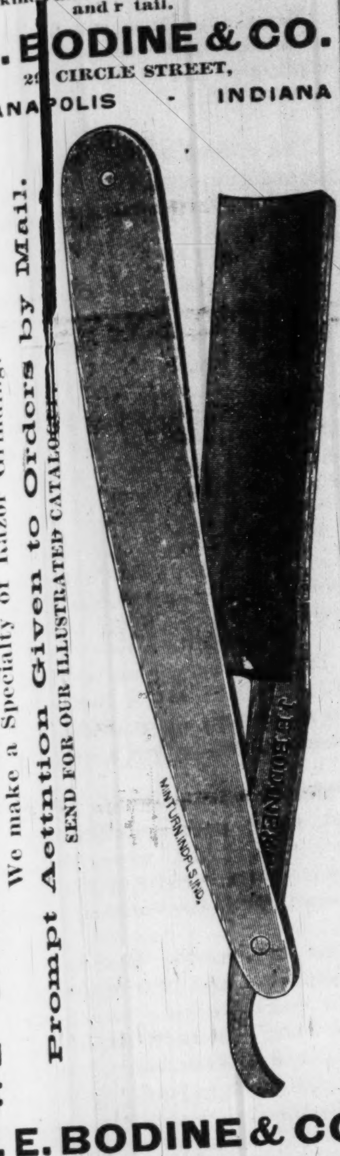

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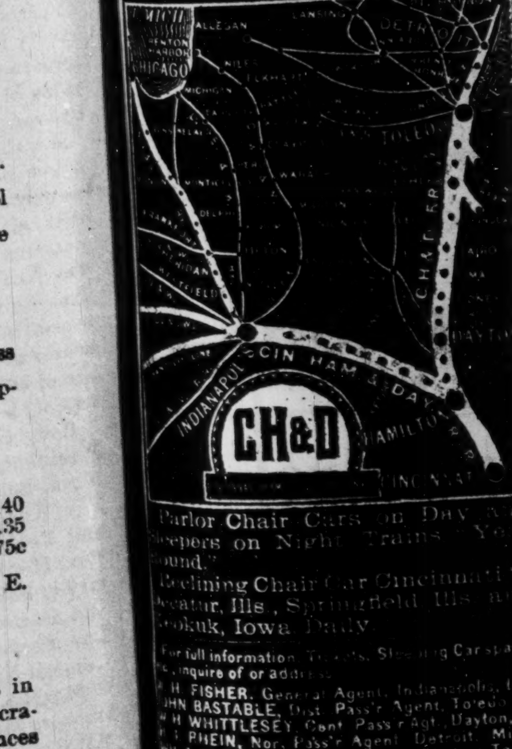

Parlor Chair Cars on Day Trains ... Sleeping Car space ... Cincinnati ... Springfield Ills ... Keokuk, Iowa, Daily.

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... CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

JIM FOOTE'S GREAT RACE.

He Put His Train in Ahead Though It Took Nerve to Do It.

Denver News.

Jim Foote's name among engineers occupies about the same position as McLaughlin's does among jockeys. The people along the line of the New York Central hold their breath even now in retrospect when they think of the way in which he used to come tearing down the tracks on his old iron horse, making sixty-five to seventy miles an hour, with 300 scared passengers hanging on their seats and expecting every moment to be dashed into perdition.

Those were the old days when the West Shore and the Central were willing to decorate their engineers with the Order of the Garter, or grant them a week's pay for beating each other by a second or two down the race course which ends at Schenectady. At this point the close of the race was rendered additionally exciting by the fact that the Central passes under the bridge which carries the West Shore over its track, and as the under engine plunges out of sight into the darkness, the other screaming over its head, the exit made a moment too slow lost the race.

The engineers on the West Shore always stood a little in awe of Jim. He was the patriarch of the region and a man who handled his engine with all the skill that an Arab handles his horse.

They weren't to be beaten out by a reputation, however, and old 110 used to have some pretty hard scrambles notwithstanding the fact that Jim's hand was at the throttle.

One day Jim's train started on the ten-mile stretch down, nip and tuck with the West Shore train, with an engineer named Rantzler on the engine. They came down at a fearful gait. Jim did his very best, for he had heard that this very engineer had made a boast that he would rub it into the invincible Central man. The passengers on either train had caught the spirit of the thing and leaned dangerously far out of the windows, yelling defiance at each other and shrieking like demons when the one engine or the other gained the slightest advantage. They were coming down the homestretch, and Jim, for once in his life, was losing ground. He kept his eyes steadily and despairingly on the other train, which was gaining with dreadful certainty upon him. They were about three hundred yards from the bridge, when what was the disgusted engineer's amazement to see a head which he recognized as Supt. Dayton's of his own road, reach far out of the window in the opposite train and yell like a lost soul:

"Jim, —— —— you, if you let this blasted stick-in-the-mud clean you out I'll discharge you."

Jim knew he would. He wasn't so rattled by the unexpected turn of affairs but he remembered the superintendent never went back on his word, however rashly given. He gave a great groan and played his last card. The engine quivered like a leaf with the terrible head of steam, gave a dash forward like a tiger on its prey, and as it came out with a dart from the black hole under the bridge it was a length ahead, and the passengers shook hands with tears in their eyes. The superintendent walked over and in the presence of the jubilant crowd, took off the watch which he was wearing and presented it to Jim amid delighted cheers.

Rantzler was discharged,

Pleasures of Arctic Life.

N. Y. Sun.

Dr. Nansen, who spent last winter at Godthaab, is quite charmed with Greenland winters and the society of its hospitable people. Parties, shooting excursions, and even canoeing in the swift currents of Davis Strait, are, it appears, among the diversions of the cold season in southern Greenland; and Nansen testifies that the time passed too quickly. The permanent white residents in Arctic regions seem to be fully as happy as average mortals, and they quickly resent any disposition to regard them as objects of commiseration.

Not many years ago Dr. Rudolph, who had spent most of his life in Upernivik, the most northern hamlet in the world, went back to Denmark to end his days in his native land. Twelve month later his old friends in Upernavik were very much surprised when they saw the Doctor's happy face beaming upon them from the deck of the Government steamer. He had seen all he wanted of Denmark and concluded that Greenland was good enough for him.

The good folks of Bossekop, Lapland, 250 miles north of the Arctic circle, have pianos and other civilized luxuries, and there is now a little railroad in Sweden whose southern terminus is almost exactly on the Arctic circle. So Arctic residents have their blessings as well as other people, and, though the mosquitoes are sometimes annoying, they are never troubled with malaria.

Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts are not made up from chemical poisons, but natural flavors delicate and grateful to the most cultivated palate. The special recommendations of Dr. Price's Flavors are that their purity is perfect, their strength so much greater than other extracts. Buy these Flavors they are the finest made.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.

She had finished at a cooking school;
And when I rashly said,
"Does science lead your thoughts to rise,
As it does the college bread?"

She answered coldly: "Sir, not so;
It helps me to prepare
A gelid atmosphere for you
From currents in the air.

It is claimed that John L. Sullivan in ten years has boxed before audiences that paid nearly $600,000 to see him spar.

An offer has been made to the British Government of $2,000 per annum for the privilege of advertising on the backs of post cards and postage stamps.

A NEEDED REFORM.

"My dear," this business lover said,
"I've come to-night to woo you;
And be your answer 'yea' or 'nay.'
In peace you'll see me go my way;
But—there'll be murder if you say,
I'll be a sister to you.'"

A "freak" in Philadelphia offers to wager $1,000 that he can eat fifty eggs, including shells in fifty seconds. We'll bet $2,000 he can't, if he will permit us to select the eggs.—Norristown Herald.

Travel Broadens One.—Mrs. Magnus—"I think travel broadens one; don't you think so, Mrs. Lofty?" Mrs. Lofty—"Oh, la! yes. Why, I gain ten or fifteen pounds every time I go to Yurrup."—Drake's Magazine.

A steamer sailed for Italy the other day which had twenty-eight Italians among the passengers, who were going home from $3,000 to $15,000 apiece, all made in this country from the hand organ and the "bananio."

A Cincinnati father fixed the big rocking chair in the parlor to upset if a greater weight than 140 pounds rested in it. On the very first night afterwards his daughter got a broken shoulder and her young man had his nose skinned.

Othniel Gager, who died at Norwich, Conn., Saturday, at the age of ninety-eight, was annually elected Clerk of that town from 1839 to 1888. This must make some of the professional office-holders in Washington feel ashamed of themselves.

A WOMAN.

HE.

Nay, hold me not—I must be going
Unwind thine arms and set me free.
The moments fly—I must be doing
Braver deeds than kissing thee.

SHE.

Have then thy will—I would not bind thee
Though it were death to set thee free,
Ah me! dost think that thou will find thee
A sweeter fate than kissing me?

A London correspondent says that the queen "wears no large stones or flashing gems." Coincidentally we may remark that it is the same way with us, though the probabilities are that the queen gets the biggest salary.—Norristown Herald.

Thomas Nast will, hereafter, be associated with Time, the well-known illustrated humorous weekly paper. For many years Mr. Nast was the best known artist employed on the Harper's publications, and he has lost none of the power with which he has lampooned the follies of a generation and acquired a national reputation. It is understood that in the future, Mr. Nast will devote his attention to social and general topics as well as to politics, but that when occasion demands, his pencil will be at the service of the people in the interest of good government. With the exception of a slight diversion in favor of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Nast has always been an uncompromising Republican, and he will bring a personal as well as an artistic force to the Republicanism of Time.

The singular fact is mentioned that while in Great Britain building operations are suspended on the slightest approach of frost, bricklaying is carried on in Norway during almost the coldest weather that prevails for any time. Thus, in Christiania, building during the winter months, it is stated, has now been practised for at least twelve years, but more frequently during the last five, all the buildings thus erected have stood remarkably well. Experience has not shown that walls built in winter exhibit, subsequently, more dampness than those erected in summer. The reverse may be the case, since the difference between the temperature of the air and of the mortar cools the latter by evaporation and takes away a great part of the moisture. According to the opinion of the principal builders in Christiania, bricklayer's work, executed with due care in winter, is really superior to similar work done in summer—the whole secret of such work in frosty weather consisting simply in the use of unslacked lime, the mortar prepared with which is to be made in small quantities immediately before use, the proportion of lime being increased as the thermometer falls; the only care required is to utilize the unslacked lime so handily and quickly as to enable the mortar to bind with the bricks before it cools. Another very important condition is that the bricks be always kept covered on the building site.

Over the Pathless Ocean,

Athwart the vast continents traversed by mighty iron thoroughfares, many-armed like the fabled Briareus, myriads set forth daily to encounter the vicissitudes of travel, change of climate, unaccustomed food and an atmosphere possibly miasmatic, yet with a calm confidence that their health will be preserved. When this confidence is based upon the possession of the supreme medicinal defense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it is indeed well founded, otherwise not. Brackish water, bad food, the wearying and other bad effects of railroad jolting, sea sickness and nervousess, aggravated by a journey and its attendant discomforts, are shorn of their pernicious influence by this sterling alterative, pacifier and compensating medicine, invaluable for dyspepsia, feebleness, nervousness, constipation, malarial disorders, rheumatism and kidney complaints,

Good Literature.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.

Did you ever stop to think of the vast amount of good literature thrown away in this country?

This inquiry is suggested by a few facts relative to the books, circulars, etc., issued by the proprietors of the well-known medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Over 12,000,000 copies of cook books have been circulated within a few years by this concern. Hood's book of parlor games has also contributed to the enjoyment of perhaps millions of people, as four or five millions of the books have been published. The new book of home-made candies, also issued by the famous Lowell medicine house, has been in great demand the past winter. Thousands of Hood's plaques have decorated as many homes, and the popularity of Hood's Calendar is something wonderful. In all, the annual output by C. I. Hood & Co. reaches the enormous quantity of 65,000,000 pieces, or one for every man, woman and child in the United States.

It may be said that they wouldn't do this if it didn't pay. That is just the point. The proprietors of this medicine can not afford to be purely philanthropic and they certainly cannot afford to advertise a poor article. There must be merit in the medicine to secure the continued increasing sale which it has and also to warrant expending such a vast amount of money for the purpose of spreading its fame in territory where Hood's Sarsaparilla is unknown. No amount of advertising can long sustain an article devoid of merit. The numerous testimonials show conclusively that thousands of people have been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and no one can deny that a great deal of good has been done by this high class of advertising.

Pittsburg ships 18,000,000 tons of freight yearly, and claims to lead American cities.

Why They Lead.

Dr. Pierce's medicines outsell all others, because of their possessing such superior curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in supplying them to the people, as they are doing through all druggists, on such conditions as no other medicines are sold under, viz: that they shall either benefit or cure the patient, or all money paid for them will be refunded. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific for catarrh in the head and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, if taken in time and given a fair trial. Money will be refunded if it does not benefit or cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25 cents.

A piece of redwood bark brought to Visalia, Cal., a few days ago was three feet thick.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

A man in a peck of trouble is in a measure to be pitied.

What in the world is the use of sitting around waiting for something to turn up. You might just as well sit down in the meadow and wait for the cow to come up to be milked. Get up and shake yourself and make up your mind to turn up something. If you have nothing definite in your mind, then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and they will tell you a thing or two that will make you jump for joy.

PLEASING TRIFLES.

It is paradoxical and yet true that sickness often lurks in well water.

The parcel clerk gives the business wrapped attention.

Every man is sometimes a bait on some other man's hook.

If we could use our own good advice how happy we would be.

This is a bitter wind remarked the mariner as he ran into the teeth of the gale.

The man who registers at a hotel at night can be said to be on the "retired list."

A vigorous foreign policy is one that lives to get out of the State Department.

It is all very well for an engine to have an eccentric rod, but it should not have an eccentric engineer.

The ethics of fogery are hard to reconcile. When a man forges a hand it is a crime; but when he forges ahead it is a credit.

The Irish landlords have their woes, also—for we observe that they are orphan without a pay-rent.

The pie parties which are now in vogue at Carrolton will probably be followed by pepsin picnics.

The British officer who gave away his Government's alleged plans regarding Behring Sea had been beering himself.

Sweet Sixteen—No, it would be useless to wait for the new issue of the city directory to learn the styles of Directory gowns.

Stranger, in the court room—What time have you got, please? Prisoner, at counselors' table—I can tell you better after the trial.

The inconsistency of our War Department is seen in allowing a Colonel Walker to be in the cavalry and Capt. Rider in the infantry.

The London bookseller who has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for selling Zola's novels says that he is the victim of a vile plot.

The principal features of corrupt legislative Assemblies are eyes and noes. These features enable them first to scent jobs and then to wink at them.

St. Jacobs Oil Cures STIFFNESS. Stiff Neck, Soreness

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

RUBBER ROOFING!
UNEQUALED
For House, Barn, and all out-buildings. Anybody can put it on.
PRICE LOW.
Write for Sample and Book.
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INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO

For Sheds and Poultry Buildings
Excellent Roof. Anybody can apply.
Price complete
$2 per 100 sq. Feet.
Improve and protect your out-buildings, fences etc., with Slate Paint. It is durable ornamental, easily applied, and costs in barrels only
60 cents a Gallon.
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A matter of no ordinary interest is the discovery that pulverized coal, which can be had at 50 cents a ton, is of more value for heat than natural gas. This refuse coal has heretofore been held to be of no account, and for a nominal cost has been used in making walks, or in mulching trees, or filling dump holes. It is now claimed that nearly 5,000 pounds of iron can be drawn in one hour with a charge of 700 pounds of this coal. This is by far the cheapest process ever devised. The fact is, our waste materials are, in many cases, our most valuable property. To utilize the rejected is the aim of science.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a Free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a Free Sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Every one likes it. Large size packages, 50 cents.

The yearly sales of Phil. Armour's great packing house in Chicago now amount on an average to $55,000,000.

For 24 years Dobbins's Electric Soap has been imitated by unscrupulous soap makers. Why? Because it is best of all and has an immense sale. Be sure and get Dobbins' and take no other. Your grocer has it or will get it.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers. Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

Read Dr. Sarber's card in another column.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY SHORTENS LABOR LESSENS PAIN DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$15. FREE TRADE PRICES! NO PROTECTION! NO MONOPOLIES! $45 SEWING MACHINES NOW ONLY $15

We are now selling our WESTERN IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for 5 years for only $15. Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to M. A. SCULLEN & CO., 762 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

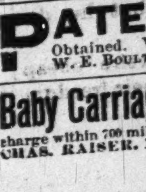
The Oldest Medicine in the World is probably DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE-WATER.

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century. There are few diseases to which mankind are subject more distressing than sore eyes, and none, perhaps, for which more remedies have been tried without success. For all external inflammation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all druggists. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., TROY, N. Y. Established 1797.

JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DON'T RUN THE RISK

of losing your child by permitting Worms to work out its destruction. When a child fails to sleep well, is restless, unnatural in its appetite and grinds its teeth, you have strong indications of Worms; the positive cure for this is B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE. Ask your druggist for it. Its timely use may save your child from its grave.



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Red Cross Diamond Brand.

The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

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Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our secret service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c stamp. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cin'ati, O.

SINGERS and Piso's Cure for Consumption THE BEST remedy for hoarseness and to clear the throat.

PATENTS No Charge Unless Patent Obtained. Very lowest terms. No delay. W. E. BOULTER, 710-8th St., Washington, D.C.

Baby Carriages We manufacture to sell direct to private parties, and deliver free of charge within 700 miles of Chicago. Send for Catalogue. CHAS. RAISER, Mfr., 62-64 Clybourn Ave., Chicago.

BRUNKER'S Carminative BALSAM.

"Who's afeard to eat green apples! You betcher BRUNKER'S BALSAM is a dandy."

A CERTAIN CURE

For Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Cramp-Colic, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Congestion, and Neuralgia of the Stomach and Bowels, Sour Stomach and various forms of Indigestion. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED to Give Satisfaction or Money REFUNDED. Price 25c & 50c, by Druggists. 25c size sent by mail on receipt of price and 6c to pay postage, address, GLOBE MEDICINE CO., Terre Haute, Ind.

The Whole Earth WILL SOON TAKE THE NEW YORK WORLD.

How Its Circulation Has Grown:

1882	8,151,157
1883	12,242,548
1884	18,519,785
1885	51,241,367
1886	70,186,041
1887	83,379,828
1888	104,473,650

This equals one-fourteenth of the combined circulation of all the 1,423 Daily Newspapers of the United States at last report which was 1,481,844,000

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Mar. 6—The Buried River......Miller
Mar. 13—A Servant of Satan......Berard
Mar. 20—Alice in Wonderland......Carroll
Mar. 27—The Coming Race......Bulwer-Lytton
April 3—Mystery of St. Mark's......Calhoun
April 10—Marked for a Victim......Cumberland
April 17—The Book of Enoch......Cobb
April 24—Ivan the Serf......Greg
May 1—A Voyage to Mars......Winter
May 8—Houp-La......Malcolm Bell
May 15—His Fatal Success......Wilkie Collins
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June 5—A Yankee Lucille......
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FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING. Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

DR. W. H. SARBER

Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexes. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers, cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles, Rectal Troubles successfully treated, a cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 50½ South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

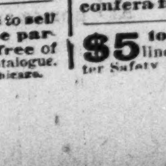
All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Each $1.00. Sold by Druggists.



WELL DRILLS for all purposes. Send 20cts. for mailing catalogues with full particulars. CARPENTER ST. AND CARROLL AVE.

AGENTS WANTED!

We hire On Salary and pay expenses. You can earn from $10 to $25 per week. Apply at once stating age. Address E. C. PEIRSON & Co., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established 1866.)

LADIES! Eng. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine Woman's Salvation. Cir. and sworn testimony 4 stps. Pkg by mail $1.00. Warranted. DR. CATON, Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

ORATORS find that Piso's Cure for Consumption not only PREVENTS, but also CURES Hoarseness.

INU 27—89 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

$5 to $8 a day, samples worth $2.15, FREE; lines not under the horses feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Company. HOLLY, MICH.

A STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE.

REV W. A. BYRD.

Of Pensacola, Fla, an Eloquent Minister, a Practical Legislator and an Industrious Farmer.

The subject of this sketch was born in the year 1848, in Decatur county, Georgia. He remained in said county a slave until 1865, after which in 1866 he married and concluded to try his fortunes in the State of Florida. In the same year (1866) he joined the A. M. E. church in Gadsden county (Fla.) under the Rev. Allen Jones. In the year 1871 he joine· the Florida Annual Conference, presided over by Bishop Brown.

Appreciating the importance and elevated character of his call, he decided to to attend some school. So he went to school four months to the Rev. G. W. Witherspoon. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Ward in 1873, and was appointed to Gum Swamp Circuit. He was ordained an Elder in 1875 by Bishop Campbell, and was appointed to Concord. He filled so creditably his ministerial appointments till in 1880 he had become a recognized leader of his race, and was in that year nominated and elected in the Florida legislature. He was re-elected in 1885. In the same year he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Pensacola district by Bishop Wayman. The following year he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Monticello district, where he served for four years. He is now Presiding El.er of

the Pensacola district. In 1956, while a member of the Florida Legislature, he introduced and succeded in having passed a bill to change the name of what was known then as "Brown's Theologicel Institute" to the Florida Divinity High School," having the same incorporated, and was elected and is now a trustee of the same. He is now a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Jefferson county, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard Academy of the same county. He is known and regarded throughout the State as a worthy representative of his race, both in the public and on the stump. As a preacher he is deep, fiery and practical; as a politician, conscientious and honest. During his ministry he has taken into full membership four thousand persons, built fourteen parsonages, increased the attendance of his Sunday school, proven himself to be a model financier and an exemplary Christian gentleman. He is a thrifty and successful farmer, and employs several men to assist him in this vocation. He dresses in a manner that behooves a divine and manifests no inclination to be a "dude preacher." At Pensacola, his headquarters, he is highly respected, and is president of the "Preachers Union." Determined, firm, resolute, irrepressible, unflinching, uncorquerable, kind, generous, polite, refined, Christlike, liberal, humane, progessive, untiring and approacnable are a few of the many qualities that makes this worthy man of God a dreaded opponent and a successful winner in all the battles he engages in.

Yours truly,
S. D. J.

A NEW ELDORADO.

Graham County, Kans., and its Enterprising Colored Citizens---Judges, Clerks, etc., etc.

Hill City, Kans., Special to The Freeman.

Graham county, Kansas, is one of the most prosperous counties in one of the best States in one of the best unions on earth. If you are in search of wealth, health or happiness come to Kansas—come to Graham county.

It is situated in the northwestern part of the State, unexcelled in fertility.

Graham was organized in 1880 as a county. Her population in 1885 was 2,889; in 1880 8,000; is one of the best watered counties in the State, being traversed from west to east by the Solomon River, which is fed by no less than eight neyer failing streams of the purest water.

It has produced per acre wheat, 35 bushels; rye, 35; oats, 60, barley, 50 and corn, 75. When the county was first organized, the Hon. E. P. McCabe, colored, was appointed county clerk and served a term and a half; was nominated and elected state auditor and was reelected to the same office.

John Deprad, colored, was elected county clerk. The clerk of the district, Mr. John R. Hawkins, a subscriber of your most valuable paper, is a young single gentleman and was last fall reelected for a second term and gives the largest bond of any officer in the county except the county treasurer. The office pays him over $3,000 a year besides being the owner of the best business location in Hill City, the county seat of the county. He is also the owner of a most valuable farm near Bouge City, this county, worth not less than five thousand dollars and other valuable real estate in Nicodemus, Kansas, besides a large amount of personal property, consisting of cattle, horses, etc.

Hon. D. Hichman, colored, is county judge and has held the office six years, and was elected last fall for a term of three years longer. He owns a farm one mile from Hill City and a magnificent two story building worth $3,000.

Graham county has a large population of colored people, all owning their own farm and city property. A large number are engaged in the different occupations, such as merchants, carpenters, blacksmiths, justice of peace, constables, tax assessor, school teachers and other businesses to numerous to mention.

By the way, we shall not forget to mention our able and distinguished lawyer, Hon. G. W. Jones, formerly of Grenada, Miss. He has a large, lucrative practice, and is the attorney for the Equitable Mortgage Company whose capital is $2,000,000. He was strongly urged by his many friends for the office of county attorney last fall, but he declined to accept.

If the colored people desire cheap homes and want to enjoy their freedom come to Graham county—come to Kansas. Our people, both in city and country, are intelligent, enterprising and big hearted and will cheerfully welcome all law loving people.

J. P. Pomeroy, a millionare of Boston, Mass., has large real estate interests here and has built and donated to the county a magnificent court house, costing $75,000.

R. L. MOORE.

MR. WILL H. PRICE INTERVIEWED.

Who was in your choruses?

"Miss Hattie Brown Baltimore; Miss Kate Johnson, New York; Mr. Joseph G. Stevens, Detroit; Mr. John H. Woolford, Philadelphia, and the solo singers used to sing with them on certain selections. The chorus was very nicely trained by Prof. A. K. La Rue, who was accompanist and musical director."

I suppose you had a great deal of fun?

"No end of it; it would have amused you to have seen us riding from Kingston to New Castle on small mules. Well you would have burst your sides had you have noticed "Lew" Brown and myself hitching our mules together and then trying to drag Miss Jones' and Miss Brown's behind us. But the funny thing was at St. Anns Bay, our manager had a guarantee for a packed house to play at court house.

"He sent Mr. Jones in advance with the advertising, the distance was fifteen miles, and Mr. Jones had often boasted of his superb horsemanship. He started on a two year old filly, which had not been broken to the saddle. He had been gone about two hours when we discovered him coming back leading the horse, covered with mud from head to foot. The horse had evidently been trying to ride Mr. Jones.

"Our experience as sailors we found had been sadly neglected. After leaving port generally the only food that was consumed by the most of the party was soup, but our party seemed to take great delight in feeding the fishes.

"Mr. Jones seemed to have a particular fancy for it.

"We all learned to play lawn tennis while abroad. Mr. Woolford became such an exponent of the game that he won a prize at the Queen's Park races at Demorara.

"The ladies, too, desired to eat up all the sugar cane on the Island. Miss Jones appeared to have a special contract.

"I will never forget the day that I went to the Jewish synagogue and was thrown out by one of the Rabbis, at the same time being reminded by him that you can never enter with shoes on. Not being desirous of exposing my dogs, I, of course, staid out, and I might tell you of a hundred such instances, but time will not permit me."

I heard a little something about your manager misrepresenting his company, claiming that they were traveling in the interest of a school in the South. Is this true?

"Yes, we were represented as one of the original Tennessee Singers Co., and I, myself, have never been to Tennessee as yet. I reside in Bedford, Mass., when at home, and that is quite a distance from Tennessee.

"Smith was one of the toughest managers that I ever had any dealings with. Our contract was signed to sing three nights a week, and we sang every night in the week and Sunday nights for a change, and now and then a matinee was thrown in. It was also inserted in contracts that we would receive full pay at all times except when at quarantine, or in case of fire. At Barbadoes on the 8th of last November, we lay at quarantine one hour and he deducted one week's salary.

"From the time we left St. Kitts, his motive was to send us home on the Commonwealth and he meet us in New York, but that did not work. He then made us work our way home, giving three concerts at Trinidad, two at St. Kitts to big business, for which we received nothing but our boat fares. He would frequently give benefits for different members of the company, but he always took the money and we got the benefit of his spending it.

"I will say for the people of the West Indies they are the most hospitable that I have had the pleasure of meeting. You are always welcome to their homes, their carriages are at your disposal, in fact their hearts are open to you.

"We at last arrived in New York, last February, and shortly after, our company disbanded.

"I expect to visit West Indies and Central America again, but if ever I go with Jim Smith I hope to be under the influence of chloroform.

"I noticed by the New York Clipper a few weeks ago, that Smith is practicing the Sullivan method of knockouts. I presume after reading this interview that he will want to claim me as one of his victims. My regards to The Freeman, I wish you success.

We thank Mr. Pierce for giving the readers of The Freeman a sketch of The Tennessee Concert Company's trip abroad, and for exposing the rascality of James R. Smith. This man took advantage of a class of poor people in one country by using a poor people in another country as the inducement. These kind of men should be exposed, for the white man has been robbing his colored brother all his days and it is time it ended.

Two Star concerts were given at the Asbury M. E. church, Baltimore, under the management of Mr. D. R. Jones. The artists were Mme. M. S. Jones, soprano, Mr. Will H. Pierce, tenor, Mr. B. F. Lightfoot, elocutionist. The Phoenetic Quartette of Baltimore, composed of Messrs. Dungee, Hawkins, Nichols, and Lee, Mr. Charles Dungee accompanist. The audience was small both evenings yet the artists gave an exceedingly fine concert. Mme. Jones was in excellent voice and made a decided hit, as did Mr. Will H. Pierce, his topical and humorist songs kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Mr. B. F. Lightfoot was a success. The Quartette had the good taste to select glees that were pleasing to the audience. Not alone were they a success from their point of view, but their rendition was fine also. They all have good voices and evenly balanced. Mr. Charles Dungee, as accompanest, was at times too heavy in touch, which made it bad for the singer. They are to give another concert at the Centennial A. M. E. church on the 4th and then close their spring season.

The Sans Souce Quartette closed their season last week.

TRAGE.

C. C. Mitchell is a prosperious grocer in Richmond, Va.

Polygomy is dying out in Utah. It is remarkable that there are no colored Mormons.

Rev. J. J. Coles and wife have sailed for Africa, where they will work in the Mission field.

There are now fourteen colored police in Pittsburg, Pa. St. Louis with a Negro population of 50,000 hasn't one.

Issac Murphy, the famous jockey, is winning new laurels for his winning "mounts" at the Washington Park meeting.

They will not lack for legal talent in Virginia as four colored men have been admitted to the Virginia bar within the past two months.

The man with the panorama is abroad in the land. His scenes may be old and his songs chestnuty but he has as much right to your money as the railroad companies.

Peter Jackson, the pugilist was in Chicago last week. He registered at the Grand Pacific and was the cynosure of all eyes. He also attended the Sullivan-Kilrain knockout.

The leading colored people of Savannah, Ga., have formed a Mercantile and Real Estate Co-operative Association. They are doing a good business, saving thousands of dollars to the unprotected.

The pay of a Haytian soldier is 7 cents a day, and he buys his own provisions. No wonder the war goes on. The belligerents have no time to finish it. Their business is foraging, not fighting.

Gen. Smalls was tendered a reception by Dr. Purvis and a dinner by Mr. Meriwethers of Washington, D. C., last week, in honor of his appointment as Collector of the Port. The people of Washington vie with each other in doing him honor.

THE NEGOES STIRRED.

And Will Bolt the G. O. P. Unless Something Is Done to Placate Them--That Explanation of Messrs. Bruce and Lynch.

Topeka, Kas., special to The Freeman.

The Associated Press dispatches on last Sunday, the 30th, contained an interview or statement made by Senator B. K. Bruce and Hon. John R. Lynch, in which they denied the report that the President, in an interview with a delegation of Southern white men, made any spurious statements concerning the colored race.

Leading colored Republicans here believes that if a denial should have been made at all it ought to have come, as all other executive denials, through the President's private secretary.

The Washington correspondent to the Leavenworth "Advocate" is authority for the statement that Hon. E. P. McCabe, of this State, has called the Northern colored Republicans together for the purpose of organizing a bolt.

The object, it is stated, is to control the appointment of Northern colored Republicans.

This is the nucleus of a movement to organize a bolt from the Republican party by the colored Republicans of the North, unless proper recognition at the hands of the administration is givon them.

In the event of such a result, the effects would doubtless, in many localities, be disastrous to the G. O. P.

The move will be watched by many with considerable interest.

Messrs. Nick North and Nick Childs have purchased and refitted in an elegant style the Union Hotel, formerly owned by Mr. J. W. Johnson. They are energetic young men and deserve a liberal patronage.

The Kansas Valley Joint Stock Company, composed exclusively of colored men, which company was organized recently here, begun business on 2d and Monroe streets. This is a commendable enterprise and deserves the hearty and liberal support of all, especially those who are interested in the progress of the race.

Hon. W. B. Townsend, the fearless and able editor of the Leavenworth Advocate, is visiting in Mississippi and several other Southern States. After his return the editorials of the Advocate will be very "interesting" reading.

Any person desiring The Freeman can get the same by addressing or calling at the agent's office, 415 Kas, Ave., Topeka, Kas.

P. H. BRAY.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't fail to visit our new colored druggist and new colored groceries.

The U. B. of F. and sisters picniced at Selbyville last Thursday.

The Brotherhood Band rendered some very fine music on the 4th.

Anderson Jackson is under Dr. Stilson for the treatment of his eyes.

Mrs. Owen Johnson is visiting her mother and friends at Muncie, Ind.

Mrs. Jean Williams died at her residence, 74 Hosbrook St., last week, of dropsy.

When you get through picnicing join the building associations and buy you a home.

Messrs. Harry Imes and lady and John W. Mann and lady, of Bloomington, spent the 4th in this city.

Mr. Levi Golding, who has been in the U. S. Navy for six years, is home on a three months furlough.

Mr. Joseph Baughman was home from Ottawa, Ill., and spent the 4th with his parents and friends.

The entertainment given by the Masons at the fair ground the 4th was in every way a grand success.

Robert Davis was arrested for selling intoxicating liquors at the exposition grounds on the 4th without license.

Bishop E. H. Lomox, D.D., of Charlotte, N. C., was tendered a grand reception by the members of Jones Tabernacle Church and citizens generally, last Thursday evening. W. Allison Sweeney delivered the address of welcome.

The city campaign will soon be on and with good men in the field it looks like a "walk-off" for the democracy.

If you want superior ice cream and all delicacies of the season, call at Wm. Powell's, corner North and Blake Sts.

Mrs. Addie Jones, wife of our popular teacher and grocerman, G. L. Jones, is visiting at her old home in Summerville, Mich.

The colored troops fought nobly in the last campaign, now they are snubbed ingloriously. Will you stand it? If so, how long?

Mr. P. S. Dickson, who has been very sick for quite a while in St. Louis, is home with his mother, Mrs. Lee No. 26 Columbia Ave.

When you get through picnicing our advice is settle down to business for winter is coming and might catch you with your straw hat on.

Miss Amanda Beckly, Miss Emma Buchner and Mr. Wm. Collins, delegates, attended the Sunday School Convention at Shelbyville this week.

The lawn social given at the residence of J. T. V. Hill, No. 76 Beeler St., under the auspices of Simpson Chapel on last Tuesday evening, was a brilliant affair.

Miss Viola M. Johnson, of Madison, Ind., and teacher in the Broadway Seminary of that city, passed through our city last week enroute to Chicago, where she will spend her vacation.

The citizens on S. West St., between Washington and Morris, after paying their taxes the same as other citizens and being literally deprived of gas lights and street crossings, feel that they are dealt with unjustly. Why is this, city fathers?

Some time ago it was asked by our colored contemporary what fat offices did Manning and Simpson get at the hands of the democracy? We in turn ask what have Christy or any of the stalwart colored Republicans got? We think the hooks, else what means their great kick.

The scales are falling fast from the colored brother's eyes and he sees as he never saw before, and if he acts in the same tone that he talks, "nuthin' will drap" next city election. Go on with the good work and push your claims, for if you don't do it yourselves you will get sadly left.

The U. S. Lounge and Parlor Set Manufacturing Company, 238 and 240 S. Meridan St., Mr. J. H. Stewart, President, Mr. S. H. Collins, Secretary, is doing a very large business and turning out some of the finest lounges and parlor sets in this country. While it is a wholesale establishment, yet the company will retail to home trade.

The question is often asked why the colored orders do not unite and build a union hall. We think that this is a pertinent question worthy of much consideration to the secret organizations of this city, for the enormous rent that they are paying for different halls will build them a fine hall in less time than two years. Let some one take it up at once.

A New Boarding and Lodging House.

MRS. GEORGE W. TEELERS

Has just opened a first-class Boarding and Lodging House at

190 N. Missouri St.,

where she will be pleased to see her friends and the general public. First class beard and lodging furnished to all. (tf)

GRAND

Bargain Sale.

Extraordinary Low Prices Prevail.

Lawns at 2½c
White Goods at 5c
Challies at 4c
Beiges at 5c
Double fold Beiges at 10c
Fine satines, 30 inches wide, regular 12½ and 15c quality, at 10c.
Another lot of Prints at 3½c
Tar atane at 10c
Fancy Curtain Draperies at 7c
Fancy Orien al aces, 8 inches wide, at 3c
Boys and Girls Percale Waists plaited front and back, at 39c

Fans from 1c up
Fancy Ribbons, wide, at 5c
Ladies' Silk Mitts, at 10c
Ladies' Fancy Hose at 8c
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests at 10c
" Summer Corsets at 39c
" Muslin Underwear at 25c
Childrens' Lace Caps at 10c
Cream Jerseys at 39c
Parasols from 20c
Gents' Gauze Underwear at 25c
Gents' Flannelette Shirts at 40c
Gents' Embroidered Suspenders 12½c

Many other Goods marked very Cheap.

Dedert & Sudbrock,

158 & 160 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

The New Colored Grocery,

WAMACK & JONES, Proprietors,

Are prepared to furnish you anything in the grocery line. They have just put in a full supply of the latest brands of goods and carry a full line of everything. They can sell as cheap as the cheapest and invite you to give them a call.

☞ We also have an Ice Cream Saloon in the rear of the Grocery, where the gay and festive may tryst.

COME AND SEE US.

WAMACK & JONES, 54 Howard St.

VOLUME 2.—NUMBER 2

BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

THE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES FOR HER COLORED POPULATION.

Roger Williams University---Its Inception---Progress---Present Location and Future.

Among the first religious societies that came to the freedmen with the lamp of knowledge in one hand and the bible in the other, immediately after the proclamation of freedom, was the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which in 1864, sent Rev. D. W. Phillips, D. D., to this city to assist in the pioneer work of educating and imparting religious instruction to the ex-slaves.

He was given charge of the Central Baptist Church, and, in the meantime labored hopefully for the accomplishment of his pet object—preparing young men for the ministry. He taught a class for some time at his residence, but subsequently removed it to the First Colored Baptist Church building.

Having realized that this was an excellent field for operations, he returned north to collect fund for the support and advancement of his work, he was very successful and returned herewith renewed energy. In 1866 Rev. W. C. Rush became connected with him and went twice into Ohio on a collecting mission.

Shortly after a lot of land was purchased near Fort Gillen, which Fisk University now occupies, and a Government building one hundred and twenty by forty feet, situated on Cedar street, was bought and removed to the lot. The property cost between seven and eight thousand dollars, and the house was dedicated and occupied in the year 1867. In it much hard work was done amid difficult surroundings and circumstances, but the results were so encouraging that the good workers were stimulated to brave all things for the cause that needed assistance.

In the meantime the plan for future operations had been matured. Being persuaded that it was impossible for any one to successfully interpret the Bible and preach the Gospel without as much mental discipline and literary knowledge as would fully qualify him to preside over a common school, it was decided to embrace all such studies as preparatory to the principal object. The school was called "The Normal and Theological College."

Although, as we have said, the Institute was primarily intended for ministers and candidates for the ministry, yet it has been open to males and females of good moral characters.

The school continued in the wooden building for some time, although neither the location or the building were desirable.

Efforts were made to remedy these evils with the result that a new site was purchased on the Hillsboro Pike, about one mile from the city, consisting of thirty acres of land, with a mansion house and out buildings.

The grounds just beyond the renowned Vanderbilt University, are very beautiful, high, and command an excellent prospect. The drainage is perfect, and apples, pears, peach spreading forest trees and beautiful flowers grow and blossom all over the campus in rich luxuriance.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings consist of the Mansion House 43x80 feet, four stories in height, furnishing appartments for some of the teachers and dormitories for the young ladies. The Centennial Hall, which is 49x185 feet, in its basement accommodation is provided for the boarding department. The main story is devoted to public rooms, and the three stories above furnish domitories for about one hundred and forty young men. For this building the University is chiefly indebted to the deep interest and benefactions of the late Dr. Nathan Bishop and wife, of New York City.

The school was removed to this location the first Wednesday in October, 1876, and in 1883 incorporated, when its name was changed to that of Roger Williams University in honor of Roger Williams, who was the first man in the annals of the world to found a commonwealth whose fundamental law secured civil and religious liberty and equal